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50958

Algeria	6.00	Iran	1.15	Italy	1.15	Japan	1.15
Argentina	1.15	Israel	1.15	Lebanon	1.15	Libya	1.15
Australia	1.15	Malaysia	1.15	North Korea	1.15	Peru	1.15
Belgium	1.15	Norway	1.15	Poland	1.15	Portugal	1.15
Canada	1.15	Romania	1.15	Saudi Arabia	1.15	Spain	1.15
Czechoslovakia	1.15	Soviet Union	1.15	Sudan	1.15	Switzerland	1.15
Denmark	1.15	Taiwan	1.15	Thailand	1.15	United States	1.15
France	1.15	Turkey	1.15	West Germany	1.15	Yemen	1.15
Germany	1.15	Yugoslavia	1.15				

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LONDON, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1984

## Assad and Gemayel Confer in Damascus

DAMASCUS — Presidents Hafez al-Assad of Syria and Amin Gemayel of Lebanon met twice here Wednesday, and diplomats said the discussions centered on how Lebanon would go about breaking its troop withdrawal agreement with Israel.

The talks were also attended by the Syrian prime minister, Abdul al-Kassim, the two countries' foreign ministers and other officials.

Diplomatic sources described meetings as the start of a thaw between the two governments. Mr. Gemayel received a warm welcome from Mr. Assad and other Syrian officials when he arrived in a chartered Swiss plane.

In West Beirut, meanwhile, a car bomb exploded Wednesday while rival militias bombarded residential areas of the city.

At least one person was killed and 20 wounded by the car bomb, which blew up between two apartment blocks, state-run Beirut radio said.

It was the first car bomb to explode in Beirut since Moslem militancy drove Lebanese Army units out of the city in September 1982.

The Syrian-Lebanese talks, diplomats speculated that abrogation of the agreement with Israel last May, could be an end in Damascus or at least a reconciliation talks involving Lebanon's actions.

He was scheduled a visit to Da-

mascus last November, but the trip was postponed at the last minute after Mr. Assad was reported ill.

The diplomatic sources noted that Syria had not pressed for Mr. Gemayel's resignation.

They said withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli troops — still a major barrier to a political settlement — could also be a major topic of discussion, but they doubted any quick agreement would emerge.

Syria insists it will not pull out its troops, which it maintains went in at the request of the Lebanese government to help restore order during fighting in 1976, until Israel makes a complete withdrawal from Lebanon.

**Weinberger Comments**

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said Wednesday that if a cease-fire emerges from Mr. Gemayel's visit to Damascus, it may present an opportunity to negotiate a withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli troops even if the U.S.-sponsored troop withdrawal accord is broken.

The Washington Post reported that Mr. Weinberger said that if "anybody" can arrange a withdrawal agreement, it would start a broader peace process.

While visiting U.S. marines and other servicemen aboard the helicopter carrier USS Guam, off the Lebanese coast, Mr. Weinberger said that withdrawal of foreign forces was essential to reconciliation of Lebanon's factions.

**UN Force Vote Delayed**

The Security Council failed again Tuesday to vote on a French proposal to establish an international force for Beirut, The New York Times reported from the United Nations.

Diplomats leaving the Security Council after closed-door informal consultations said that a vote had been delayed by Soviet objections to wording in the French proposal, which calls on all foreign forces to leave Lebanon.

The Russians, whose Syrian allies occupy most of northern and eastern Lebanon, have all along opposed any blanket requirement that all foreign forces leave the country. Thus, various drafts of the original French proposal have dealt with that issue in different ways, some mentioning only Israeli troops in Lebanon by name, others referring to all foreign forces.



Hafez al-Assad of Syria greeting Amin Gemayel of Lebanon in Damascus on Wednesday.

## UNESCO to Allow Probe by Congress In Face of U.S. Threat to Withdraw

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service

PARIS — The director-general of UNESCO, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, has agreed to a U.S. congressional investigation into his organization, which the Reagan administration is threatening to leave unless it becomes less political and anti-Western.

Agreement to the investigation, known officially as a "review," came in an exchange of letters last weekend between Mr. M'Bow and Representative James Scheuer, Democrat of New York, according to Dileep Padgaonkar, deputy director of information for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Mr. Zehner is the chairman of the Committee on Science and Technology, which has jurisdiction over UNESCO affairs.

UNESCO's spokesman said the purpose of the review, which is expected to include an audit of UNESCO accounts, will be to "examine U.S. cooperation with UNESCO as any member country has a right to do."

Western diplomatic sources say the review is likely to show whether there is any truth in reports of large-scale inefficiency, mismanagement and even corruption at UNESCO's Paris-based secretariat.

The congressional review is also expected to examine many of UNESCO's programs that the United States has claimed are anti-Western and inappropriate for a body charged with fostering cooperation in the educational, scientific and cultural fields. With support from most of its Western allies, the United States opposes UNESCO's efforts to set itself up as a regulator of the international news media.

Mr. M'Bow agreed to the congressional investigation after recently being warned by both Britain and West Germany that they may also be forced to review their membership at the end of this year unless changes were made.

The British warning came in a parliamentary statement last month by Baroness Young, a minister of state at the Foreign Office, who spoke of "re-examining Britain's relationship with UNESCO if the organization did not put its house in order. Diplomats say the West German government delivered a similar warning about a week ago.

Last month, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs, Gregory J. Newell, said the Reagan administration was ready to reconsider its decision to withdraw from UNESCO if the organization began improving management techniques, dropping "politically motivated anti-Western programs" and concentrating instead on such "technical" tasks as promoting literacy in developing countries, fostering scientific exchanges and preserving artistic treasures.

Meanwhile, other Western countries, which generally want to see the U.S. stay in a reformed UNESCO, are drawing up a list of immediate changes they want Mr. M'Bow to introduce this year and which they believe would encourage the Reagan administration not to withdraw.

A hard-fought campaign against the ordinance, financed almost entirely by tobacco company contributions, fell less than 1 percentage point short of overturning the measure. Even after defeat, opponents placed a full-page newspaper advertisement urging the supervisors to reconsider the law.

At this point, reconsideration seems unlikely. Two new ordinances — one that would require restaurants to establish nonsmoking sections, the other an alternative version that would limit smoking to no more than half the restaurant — are now under consideration by a supervisors' committee.

## Hart Upsets Mondale In New Hampshire

### Glenn Third; Five Others Lag Behind

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — Senator Gary Hart of Colorado scored a surprise victory in the New Hampshire Democratic presidential primary on Tuesday, setting back the prospects of Walter F. Mondale and turning the race for the nomination into what could be a long, exhausting contest.

Mr. Hart had 41 percent of the vote, followed by Mr. Mondale with 29 percent and Senator John Glenn of Ohio with 13 percent. The other candidates were driven down to single-digit figures: the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson and former Senator George S. McGovern of North Dakota each had 5 percent; Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina had 4 percent; Senator Alan Cranston of California, 2 percent; and former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida, 1 percent. Mr. Cranston then dropped out of the presidential race Wednesday. [Page 3.]

President Ronald Reagan, who received 97 percent of the vote in the state's Republican primary, drew about 5 percent of the Democratic vote on write-ins. With 5,032 write-in votes, he did better than three of the Democratic candidates.

Mr. Hart said Wednesday that the erosion of support for Mr. Mondale and the backing of moderate Republicans would give him an edge in the race for the Democratic nomination.

"I think there's a great change going on in this party and a great sorting out now," he said. "I think that a lot of people who felt very strongly about Vice President Mondale a day or so ago may feel less strongly about him today."

Mr. Hart added that his support from moderate Republicans will be demonstrated at the upcoming Vermont presidential primary on March 6.

Mr. Mondale, the erstwhile favorite, described the results of the year's first presidential primary as "a cold shower," but vowed to redouble his efforts.

Mr. Glenn conceded that his results were "not so hot," but said he had no thought of quitting the race. "I'm quite happy with the way things look for Super Tuesday," he said, referring to the series of primary contests March 13. His finish in New Hampshire was an improvement from his fifth-place showing in the Feb. 20 Iowa precinct caucuses.

On a day when a severe winter storm apparently cut voter turnout by almost one-third from 1980, Mr. Hart, 43, continued a strong surge that began with his surprise second-place finish in Iowa. He jubilantly told supporters on Tuesday, "This campaign just begins tonight."

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, whose decline here apparently benefited Mr. Hart, is expected to campaign actively for the primaries in Alabama, Georgia and Florida on March 13. But most observers now see the contest for the nomination as a three-way race.

ABC News estimated that the total vote may have been down 29 percent from the 108,000 votes cast in 1980. The unexpectedly small vote on a stormy day blurred the significance of Mr. Hart's victory.

But the weather provided no obvious alibi for Mr. Mondale, the latest favorite to be disappointed in (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Senator Gary Hart of Colorado celebrates in a restaurant in Manchester, New Hampshire, after his primary victory.

## A Change in the Script

### Hart Shatters Mondale's Master Plan

By Milton Coleman

Washington Post Service

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — In only eight days, surging through the Iowa caucuses and New Hampshire primary, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado has shattered Walter F. Mondale's vaunted three-year master plan to lock up the Democratic presidential nomination by mid-March.

Mr. Hart, with his political base in the West and now with clear momentum in the Midwest and New England, probably will force Mr. Mondale to campaign harder outside the South, and he may even change the tenor of the debate over the nomination.

To win the nomination in July, Mr. Hart still must overcome tough odds to raise sufficient funds and forge a national organization. Such an organization may be strong enough to transform his apparent popularity into votes and overcome the advantages that Mr. Mondale established long ago in the complex process of amassing convention delegates.

But Mr. Hart and his strategists are confident that they will gain money, workers and even delegate candidates as the field of eight narrows in the coming weeks and his momentum builds.

The last of the state's polling places had been closed for less than 30 minutes Tuesday night when Mr. Hart appeared to claim his victory in a packed restaurant hall in downtown Manchester before hundreds of whooping, screaming and applauding supporters.

"I am not prepared, at this moment at least, to claim the position of front-runner," he said. "But I know one thing. Tonight in New Hampshire, we buried the 'lame duck' master plan."

"The Hart organization hopes for strong showings in the Maine caucuses Sunday, in Vermont's non-binding primary Tuesday and in the Wyoming caucuses March 10. On 'Super Tuesday,' March 13, when 11 contests will be held, Mr. Hart will confront Mr. Mondale in

NEWS ANALYSIS  
at least one Southern state — Alabama, Georgia or Florida — where Mr. Mondale all along had expected tough competition from the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson and Senator John Glenn of Ohio. That same day, Mr. Hart will challenge Mr. Mondale in the Massachusetts primary and Oklahoma and Washington caucuses.

Mr. Mondale's previous strategy had been to eliminate most competitors by New Hampshire, then knock out Mr. Glenn in the March 13 primaries and March 17 caucuses and crown his victory with a triumph in the March 20 Illinois primary.



A Lebanese couple ran from the scene of a car bombing Wednesday in West Beirut. At least one person was killed.

## San Francisco Scrambles to Segregate Smokers

By Philip Hager

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The phone rings a dozen times a day at the Health Department as employers ask about the city's new ordinance limiting smoking in offices.

"Will smoking be allowed at all in an office workplace?" (Yes, but only if it is O.K. with nonsmokers.)

"What if nonsmokers object?" (Then there is no smoking.)

"What about a private enclosed office, occupied exclusively by smokers?" (Smoking is permitted, even if that office is visited by nonsmokers.)

Businesses throughout San Francisco are scrambling to comply with one of the most far-reaching and bitterly opposed anti-smoking measures ever adopted by an American city.

The law takes effect Thursday. By then, all private and municipal employers must have adopted policies designed to accommodate smoking and nonsmoking employees. But if the policies are not acceptable to nonsmokers, employers must prohibit smoking in the workplace.

areas. Violators face a maximum fine of \$500 a day.

Despite all the questions, officials are optimistic that the ordinance will be widely accepted. "I haven't found anyone yet who doesn't think he can work something out," Paul Schwabacher, assistant director of the department's Bureau of Environmental Health Services, said.

But opponents of the measure are not so sure. They predict that some employers will simply ignore the law, hoping no nonsmoking employee will be incensed enough to register an official complaint with health authorities. Other employers, opponents say, are likely to find themselves refereeing conflicts between smokers and nonsmokers.

"I'm sure the ordinance is going to have some problems," said Blanche Streeter, a nonsmoker who helps run San Francisco's Against Government Intrusion, the group that led an unsuccessful, \$1.2-million campaign against the measure in last fall's election.

"The way it's written, it allows one person to set office policy, no matter what the manager says," she said. "The way will be open for people with petty jealousies to use the law to get even with others."

Many employers have already begun adopting policies on office smoking, ap-

parently with little discord. Some companies, such as Pacific Bell Telephone Co., the Bank of America and the Bancroft-Whitney publishing house, had been regulating smoking before passage of the ordinance.

At television station KRON, a committee of smokers and nonsmokers from several departments held meetings aimed at accommodating a maximum of employees. An office poll showed that about one-third of the station's 370 employees were smokers.

Some areas, such as control rooms and film storage areas, were declared off-limits for smoking. In others, such as the newsroom, an attempt will be made to separate smokers from nonsmokers, but without any partitions or other barriers.

"We've tried to get the support of all employees, rather than just implementing something from on high," said Jan van der Voort, the station's human resources director.

Meanwhile, city officials and health groups have been distributing information about the ordinance throughout the city. The American Cancer Society, working with the American Heart Association and the American Lung Association, is giving out copies of the ordinance, a model policy

on smoking in the office and no-smoking signs.

The groups surveyed 37 companies of different sizes and found a range of plans being put into effect. Some companies are moving employees closer to windows and ventilation ducts; others are merely adding air purifiers, fans or smoke-consuming ashtrays. Yet others have set up smoke-free areas or created smoking breaks for employees.

But the tumult over the ordinance shows few signs of diminishing. Last year, after its adoption by the Board of Supervisors, the measure was forced onto the ballot through an initiative petition.

A hard-fought campaign against the ordinance, financed almost entirely by tobacco company contributions, fell less than 1 percentage point short of overturning the measure. Even after defeat, opponents placed a full-page newspaper advertisement urging the supervisors to reconsider the law.

At this point, reconsideration seems unlikely. Two new ordinances — one that would require restaurants to establish nonsmoking sections, the other an alternative version that would limit smoking to no more than half the restaurant — are now under consideration by a supervisors' committee.

## Trudeau Will Resign After Party Fills Post

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau announced Wednesday that he intended to resign as soon as the governing Liberal Party selected a new leader.

Mr. Trudeau, 64, who has been Canada's leader since 1968 except for a nine-month period during which the opposition was in power, told the Liberal Party president, Jona Campagnolo, of his decision in a hand-delivered letter Wednesday morning.

Mr. Trudeau's resignation will be effective from the day "a new leader is chosen and sworn in," according to Ralph Coleman, Mr. Trudeau's press secretary.

Arranging a party leadership conference is likely to take about three months, Mr. Trudeau's most likely successor appears to be a former finance minister, John Turner, who resigned from his cabinet post in 1975 over policy differences and has worked since then as a lawyer in Toronto.

Mr. Trudeau's office later released the text of his letter to Mr. Campagnolo. "The experience of being leader of our great party has been one of the joys of my life, but I now feel this is the appropriate time for someone else to assume this challenge," the letter said.

Mr. Trudeau announced to his staff Wednesday morning that he had decided to step down.

This is the second time Mr. Trudeau has announced his departure from politics. He announced his retirement in 1979 after he lost to Joe Clark of the Progressive Conservative Party. But he changed his mind and bounced back the next year in an early general election with another majority.

Ottawa had been rife with speculation that Mr. Trudeau would resign, but the timing of the announcement took the capital by surprise. Parliament is adjourned for a one-week winter break. The opposition Conservative Party leader, Brian Mulroney, is in Florida on vacation.

## INSIDE

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Truck drivers lifted their blockade on the Italian-Austrian border. Page 3.

Certain crucial areas of human intelligence do not decline in old age among people who are generally healthy. Page 5.

Paul Volcker of the Federal Reserve said that persistently high government deficits could rekindle inflation. Page 7.

God's 'lightbulb' brings not only religion but also provisions to 'standards of the state of Maine. Page 8.

Weekend

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## Bonn Officials Worried by Criticism from U.S. on Military Contribution

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

BOON — The West German government is becoming increasingly worried about possible repercussions from blunt U.S. remarks to the European allies that they must assume greater responsibility for their own defense face cuts in U.S. military support.

Bonn officials are expressing anxiety that the growing U.S. insistence with the Europeans may further alienation and encourage the kind of neutralist sentiment at the U.S. and West German governments want to prevent.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who is visiting Washington later this week, said to impress upon President Ronald Reagan that he and President François Mitterrand of France intend to bolster military

cooperation between their countries to strengthen the "European pillar" of the alliance. West German defense officials admit, however, that Mr. Kohl will be able to show little tangible progress along these lines.

At the same time, Mr. Kohl will seek to explain that joint military projects between France and West Germany must not be interpreted as an effort to curtail dependence on U.S. nuclear and conventional forces in Europe. Bonn, in particular, does not want to convey the notion that it is prepared to dispense with the U.S. nuclear shield.

West German sensitivities on the issue have been sharpened by recent criticism of Europe's defense posture by Lawrence S. Eagleburger, U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs, and former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

After Mr. Eagleburger warned at a seminar that U.S. interests might dictate a turn toward the Pacific and away from Europe, Mr. Kohl and his top advisers sought fresh assurances about administration intentions. While in Moscow attending the funeral of the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, Mr. Kohl met with Vice President George Bush and asked whether such remarks reflected a change in U.S. policy. He was told that Mr. Eagleburger's comments had been misinterpreted in Europe, West German officials said.

In an article in the latest issue of Time magazine, Mr. Kissinger suggested radical reforms of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He said the United States should withdraw up to one-half of its 320,000 troops from Europe if the allies refused to increase their military effort.

He also proposed appointing a European as NATO's supreme military commander, a post traditionally held by an American, and allowing the Europeans to take control of negotiations with the Soviet Union on nuclear and conventional weapons based in Europe.

Mr. Kissinger's ideas provoked immediate dissection in Bonn, not least because he is perceived as a possible successor to Secretary of State George P. Shultz and somebody who yields great influence within the Reagan administration.

Alois Mertes, minister of state for foreign affairs, criticized Mr. Kissinger for what he described as "irrational pessimism." He also rejected the idea that Europeans should negotiate with the Russians over the medium-range nuclear missiles recently deployed by U.S. forces.

On Monday, Mr. Kohl ruled out the idea of a West German military commander of NATO forces because of the political difficulties it would create with other European allies.

The vehement criticism of the Kissinger plan voiced by officials in Bonn reflected an acute concern about sending the wrong kind of signals to Moscow as well as to those West Germans who oppose all nuclear weapons.

In contrast, the opposition Social Democratic Party, which refused to support deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe, welcomed the Kissinger proposals for a greater European role in determining the nature of allied defense in Europe.

Even though Mr. Kissinger stressed that his plan was designed to counter the neutralist and pacifist trends he sees in some European countries, West German and NATO officials warned that such ideas may have the opposite effect.



**STORMY LANDING** — Spotlights illuminate a Scandinavian Airlines DC-10 that overran a runway Tuesday in fog and rain at New York's Kennedy International Airport. The 177 persons aboard waded ashore or paddled to safety in rafts after the plane came to a stop at the edge of Jamaica Bay. Ten persons were slightly injured.

## Saudi King, in Letter, Asks Reagan To Maintain Involvement in Lebanon

By John M. Goshko  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has urged President Ronald Reagan to stay actively involved in Lebanon. But the Saudi appeal came as diplomatic sources said that the United States had rejected a request from President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon to use U.S. naval firepower to maintain the military status quo in his country.

King Fahd's call was contained in a letter delivered to Mr. Reagan late Tuesday by the Saudi ambassador, Prince Bandar bin Sultan, shortly after he returned here from the Middle East.

The letter arrived as U.S. officials were signaling that the United States intends to allow Lebanon and its Arab neighbors to seek a solution on their own. Mr. Gemayel's national security adviser, Wadi Haddad, was informed here last week that the administration would not extend its military commitments in Lebanon and planned a passive political role.

According to sources familiar with the Saudi letter, King Fahd warned that disengaging from Lebanon could cause irreparable damage to U.S. influence in the region, and he argued that Mr. Reagan could salvage the situation by supporting a Saudi plan for a political agreement between Mr. Gemayel and the Syrian-backed dissident factions opposing his government.

The Saudi plan would require Mr. Gemayel to meet Syria's de-

mand for scrapping of the U.S.-sponsored Lebanese-Israeli peace agreement last May. The sources said that King Fahd expressed amazement and unhappiness at the administration's failure to give its blessing to abrogation of the agreement.

Other U.S. sources said the administration told Mr. Haddad last week that it would not assist the Saudi effort to find a formula based on abrogation.

Mr. Haddad reportedly came away from his meetings in Washington with the impression that the administration is very cool toward the Saudi initiative and bitter at Saudi Arabia's failure to deliver on its past promises to induce Syria to withdraw from Lebanon if Israel agreed to pull out.

The sources added that Secretary of State George P. Shultz, whose Middle East shuttle diplomacy last spring led to the accord, had warned Mr. Haddad that a Lebanese decision to scrap the agreement might result in indefinite Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon.

These sources said that Mr. Haddad also had been rebuffed in his attempt to obtain a U.S. commitment to use the firepower of U.S. ships off the Lebanese coast to deter efforts by dissident militias to capture the few areas in and around Beirut still under the Gemayel government's control.

The sources said Mr. Haddad, who was sent to Washington by Mr. Gemayel as U.S. marines were completing their withdrawal from

Beirut, had argued that shattering the current military balance would undermine Mr. Gemayel's ability to negotiate with Syria and the dissidents. Mr. Haddad also warned that further advances by Moslem dissidents could result in massacres of Christians in the threatened areas.

Specifically, the sources said, Mr. Haddad asked that the United States extend the "rules of engagement" now governing the U.S. naval forces to include shelling of dissident positions in case of attacks on three strategic villages.

The sources identified the villages as Schuwayfat to the south of Beirut, Suk al Gharb in the mountains overlooking the city and Dahr al-Aachayer, 15 miles (24 kilometers) northeast of the capital along a major approach to predominantly Christian East Beirut.

However, the sources continued, Mr. Shultz and other officials at the White House and Pentagon told Mr. Haddad that while they sympathized with Mr. Gemayel, the United States would not extend its commitment beyond the current rules of engagement. Those rules call for firing back against attacks from Syrian-held areas that could threaten U.S. lives or installations such as the U.S. Embassy residence.

The sources also said that Israel, which has aided the Lebanese Christians in the past, had advised Mr. Gemayel that its military forces would not become involved more deeply in Lebanon under any circumstances.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Iraq Admits Loss of an Island to Iran

BAHRAIN (Reuters) — Baghdad has acknowledged that Iran is holding Majnoon Island in Iraq's southeastern marshland. It said the occupied territory would soon be "purged."

Iran said Tuesday that its forces had inflicted heavy damage and casualties on Iraqi troops in heavy fighting in the Al-Uzayr region of southeastern Iraq and had beaten back several counterattacks.

In Al-Uzayr, about 90 kilometers (55 miles) north of Basra on the main road between the port city and Baghdad, an Iraqi commander said Tuesday that Majnoon Island would be "purged" and the Iranians holding it crushed soon in a major offensive.

Iraq reported Monday that its planes had bombed tankers at Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal. Iran denied the Iraqi report.

### Russia Declares 200-Mile Coastal Zone

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet Union has established an economic zone of 200 nautical miles off its coastline, Tass reported Wednesday.

It said within the zone, which is to take effect Thursday, the Soviet Union would have sovereign rights over prospecting, developing and preserving all natural resources.

Quoting from a government decree, Tass said: "The Soviet Union has established a marine economic zone with its outside boundary situated 200 nautical miles from the coastline." Western diplomats said the announcement could be legally confirming a zone that already existed or broadening the zone's definition. Moscow already has a fishing limit.

### Christian Democrats Re-elect De Mita

ROME (Reuters) — Italy's Christian Democratic Party confirmed Ciriaco De Mita on Wednesday as the party secretary for a second two-year term but with a smaller majority than expected, party sources said.

Early results at the party congress in Rome indicated that Mr. De Mita, 56, would receive less than two-thirds of the votes, said Sandro Fontana, a member of parliament.

The minister of civil protection, Vincenzo Scotti, Mr. De Mita's only opponent, received about 30 percent of the votes, while many ballots were returned blank or spoiled, party sources said. The proportion gained by Mr. Scotti was far higher than expected, reflecting strong opposition to Mr. De Mita, analysts said. The party suffered a humiliating electoral setback in June under Mr. De Mita's leadership.

### Reagan Rejects Governors' Fiscal Plan

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan has rejected a deficit-reduction plan put forward by U.S. governors, saying their call for a tax increase and slower military buildup was unacceptable.

Mr. Reagan's response and a line-by-line critique of the plan by David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, left some Republican as well as Democratic governors annoyed at the reception from the administration.

The White House also explicitly turned down Monday a proposal by the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, Pete V. Domenici, a Republican of New Mexico, to reduce military spending by about \$50 billion over the next three years by limiting real or after-inflation increases in the military budget to 5 percent or less.

### For the Record

Two Kashmiris appeared in court Wednesday in Birmingham, England, after being accused of kidnapping an Indian diplomat who found shot to death in early February. Two other Kashmiris living in Britain are being detained by police on a similar charge. They are accused only of the kidnapping, indicating that police have no evidence linking them with the killing of the diplomat, Ravindra Mehra. (Reuters)

French miners intercepted a trainload of West German coal, dumped it onto the tracks and set it afire Tuesday night, police at Carmaux, southern France, said Wednesday. The miners asserted that while many pits in the area had been shut, 50 percent of the coal used in a coke factory at Carmaux had been imported from West Germany. (Reuters)

A freighter carrying bottled gas caught fire at Makung in the Taiwan Strait on Wednesday, killing at least 11 persons and injuring 12, the local Taiwan police administration said. (UPI)

The death toll in rioting by members of an outlawed Moslem sect has risen to 102 in Jimena, a city in northeastern Nigeria, the News Agency of Nigeria reported Wednesday. It said calm had returned to the city. (AP)

The U.S. Senate gave final congressional approval Wednesday to a 30-day extension of the Export Administration Act, which allows the president to impose export controls for national security reasons. The law was scheduled to expire Wednesday night. (UPI)

when fashion is  
your profession

igedo  
Busseldorf  
the european  
fashion event  
fall/winter lines '84/85  
march 11-14 1984

# LE TOUR DE PARIS EN 88 BOUTIQUES



PALAIS DES CONGRÈS. PORTE MAILLOT.

مکان من الضم





Walter F. Mondale and his wife, Joan, talk with reporters in Boston after his loss in the New Hampshire primary.

## Mondale Says Campaign Is Still on Track to Win

By Martin Schram  
Washington Post Service

BOSTON — Walter F. Mondale, jarred as his presidential campaign was suddenly blocked by Senator Gary Hart in New Hampshire, contended that it had not been derailed and was still on track to win large numbers of delegates in the weeks to come.

At a fund-raising event here Tuesday night, when he was introduced by Massachusetts governor, Michael S. Dukakis, and Boston's mayor, Raymond Flynn, Mr. Mondale said: "Now the real action begins. Starting tomorrow, the national campaign goes into high gear. In the next three weeks, 25 states... pass judgment on whom they want to be nominated as president of the United States."

Mr. Mondale said later that the message from New Hampshire's voters was that they did not want to end the debate now and give him the nomination early. He said he did not think Mr. Hart's charges that he was overcautious were a factor in the Colorado senator's victory.

He conceded, however, that it might have been a mistake for him to leave New Hampshire for most of the last three days before the vote to campaign in Maine and Vermont and to rest in Washington.

"It may have made a difference. I don't know," he said. "It's something we'll consider."

He said of the windup of the New Hampshire campaign: "The last four or five days I could feel something happening. I couldn't tell what it was."

[Mr. Mondale greeted work-bound subway riders in Boston Wednesday after his upset defeat and pledged to "continue the fight" for the Democratic nomination. United Press International reported. "That's behind us now," he said.

[After campaigning in Boston, he headed for Georgia and Alabama.

## Hart Upsets Mondale in New Hampshire Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

the New Hampshire primary. Mr. Mondale's managers long have been wary of New Hampshire's unpredictable voters, who have often produced upsets. But it was only in the last two days — with their candidate absent — that they saw disaster approaching.

Mr. Mondale had hoped to close the Democratic race with victories March 13 in the Southern primaries and Massachusetts and in the Illinois primary on March 20.

Instead, Mr. Mondale now must prove he can win votes among the younger and more independent-minded constituencies who apparently backed Mr. Hart.

The testing will resume Sunday in Maine, where Mr. Mondale won a big victory in last fall's Democratic state convention straw vote.

Mr. Hart is expected to pose a strong challenge there, as well as in Vermont and in the March 10 Wyoming caucuses.

But the Coloradoan faces a serious problem on March 13. He has only token support and organization in the South; and in Massachusetts, where Mr. Mondale has been endorsed by leading Democrats, Mr. McGovern could cut into the Hart tally.

Mr. Glenn and Mr. Jackson are expected to provide the main competition for Mr. Mondale in the South, while Mr. Hart tries to replenish his exhausted treasury and prepare for contests in the Northeast, the Middle West and the West.

Mr. Mondale responded to the news of his setback with the comment, "Now the action begins." His aides predicted he would compile a big lead in national convention delegates during the March caucuses and primaries.

But that show of optimism rang a bit hollow, observers said, following Mr. Mondale's defeat in New Hampshire, which he had organized as thoroughly as seemed possible.

Mr. Hart's promise of "new leadership" drew a nonideological contrast with Mr. Mondale, whom Mr. New depicted as an embodiment of

## Cranston Drops Out, Becoming 1st Democrat To Quit Campaign Trail

United Press International

CONCORD, N.H. — Senator Alan Cranston of California, saying he knows "when to dream and when to count votes," on Wednesday became the first Democrat to withdraw from the race for his party's presidential nomination.

"I know the difference between reality and dreams," Mr. Cranston said at a news conference after a seventh-place finish among the eight Democratic contenders in Tuesday's New Hampshire primary election.

Mr. Cranston, 69, who had concentrated on calling for a nuclear weapons freeze throughout his campaign, said he had entered the race out of a "sense of urgency about the need to end the arms race."

He was the first candidate to officially enter the Democratic race more than one year ago. He had tried to become better known nationwide by competing in various straw polls.

His strategy required a strong showing in the New Hampshire primary and the Iowa caucuses, which he failed to do.

Mr. Cranston declined to speculate on the impact of his abrupt withdrawal, but said he plans to seek re-election to the Senate in 1986.

In Tuesday's primary, Mr. Cranston won 2,087 votes, or 2 percent, ahead only of Reubin Askew, former governor of Florida, who placed last.

Mr. Cranston said he would not immediately endorse another candidate.

He said he would continue to



Alan Cranston

## Hart's Victory Shatters Mondale's Master Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

dale's supporters paradoxically may allow Mr. Mondale less time to recover.

"This is where the rules have a double whammy," said one of the senator's strategists, Patrick H. Caddell. "They tend to provide momentum — intense momentum — and it's much more difficult to organize and counterattack."

Having to fight on more than just the Southern front also could strain Mr. Mondale's ability to make unexpected additional expenditures without exceeding U.S. spending limits. By the end of March, Mr. Mondale is projected to have spent \$17 million of the \$24 million that candidates may spend under U.S. limits during the primaries and caucuses.

Mr. Hart's showing here also could resuscitate Mr. Glenn's dying campaign, which was critically wounded by his fifth-place finish in the Iowa caucuses Feb. 20.

But Mr. Hart's emergence as the chief rival to Mr. Mondale may change the debate over the nomination. Voters will have to choose, the senator's supporters say, between a resurrection of the classic New Deal coalition and policies represented by Mr. Mondale and, on the other hand, Mr. Hart's call for "new approaches" on such issues as industrial policy, federal aid to education and national defense.

Unlike Mr. Glenn, who openly appealed for the party to be more conservative, Mr. Hart has made a nonideological pitch for change aimed primarily at younger, more educated voters. In recent New Hampshire polls, he was the favorite candidate among voters 31 to 45 years old and the favorite of independents likely to vote Democratic.

Despite the relatively high presence of women in his campaign, Mr. Hart appears to have proportionately more support from men than from women and has been one

## Congress Tackles Deficit As Reagan Effort Stalls

By Helen Dewar and David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Congress has taken the initiative on cutting the federal deficit as negotiations with the White House have come to a halt. Senate Republicans have proposed to work with Democrats on a plan to reduce the deficit by at least \$120 billion over three years by cutting spending and raising taxes.

After negotiations with the White House broke up Tuesday without a date for resumption, the Senate Appropriations Committee chairman, Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, and the Budget Committee chairman, Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, proposed that Congress take charge of the budget-writing process.

White House officials were skeptical that Congress could draft a plan of its own but did not object to the effort.

Mr. Hatfield said after the bargaining session Tuesday that he hoped a "working draft" on deficit reductions, including about \$40 billion each from taxes, defense and domestic spending, could be ready to present to White House and congressional negotiators next week.

The Hatfield-Domenici effort was seen by some congressional leaders as the only hope of salvaging negotiations with the White House. The talks appeared to be near collapse Tuesday after the leader of the majority Democrats in the House, James C. Wright Jr. of Texas, accused the administration of "inflexible hostility" toward defense cuts, and Republicans rejected a Wright proposal for major tax increases.

Tuesday's negotiating meeting was the fourth since President Ronald Reagan called for the talks to produce \$100-billion for deficit reductions over the next three years. The session was devoted largely to tax proposals from Mr. Wright, including a rollback of last year's tax cut. These measures were rejected by the Republican negotiators.

The Senate Finance Committee, operating independently of the talks with the administration, has approved more than \$20 billion in specific spending cuts and tax increases so far. The House Ways and Means Committee is planning to begin a similar effort.

The Senate Finance Committee chairman, Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, said he hoped the committee would agree to \$50 billion in tax increases but conceded

## 5 Teachers in Zimbabwe Mutilated by Guerrillas

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Anti-government rebels cut off the ears, noses and upper lips of five teachers in an attack on a school in Zimbabwe's southeastern province of Masvingo. The Herald newspaper on Wednesday quoted government ministers as saying.

Education Minister Dzindiga Mumbuka and Health Minister Sydney Sekeramayi said after visiting the hospitalized victims that during the attack Feb. 21 the rebels had accused the victims of supporting Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling party.

## European Truckers Lift Blockades As Talks to End Italian Delays Begin

United Press International

BRENNER PASS, Italy — The first of thousands of trucks staging a weeklong blockade of Italy's border with Austria started moving through customs Wednesday after the truckers announced an end to their protest against delays in Italian customs procedures.

Police said customs officials, working around the clock at the Brenner Pass and two other crossing points that were blocked, started clearing trucks in both directions early Wednesday morning.

With 3,500 trucks backed up along a 72-mile (116-kilometer) stretch of highway, it was expected to take several days for traffic to return to normal.

In many cases drivers had difficulty moving their trucks because of more than two feet (60 centimeters) of snow that fell on the Alpine passes while the blockade was in operation.

A committee representing drivers and trucking companies from seven countries agreed to lift the blockade after late-night meetings on the Bavarian border and at Innsbruck, Austria, at which West German and Austrian ministers

pledged to negotiate immediately with the Italian government.

The Italian finance minister, Bruno Visentini, called leaders of Italian truckers' unions to a meeting Wednesday to talk about what the government will do to speed up customs clearance.

In addition to Italian, Austrian and West German truckers, drivers from Britain, Denmark, the Netherlands and Greece joined in the protest, which was started by French truckers.

Claudio Signorile, Italy's transport minister, urged Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and Mr. Visentini, the minister responsible for customs operations, to take emergency steps to meet the truckers' demands.

## Report Says Wick May Have Broken California Law on Recording Calls

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee says that Charles Z. Wick, director of the United States Information Agency, may have violated California law by secretly recording a telephone conversation while visiting the state.

A committee report that was released Tuesday did not say where, when or with whom the conversation took place, and committee spokesmen refused to say. Mr. Wick has admitted secretly taping

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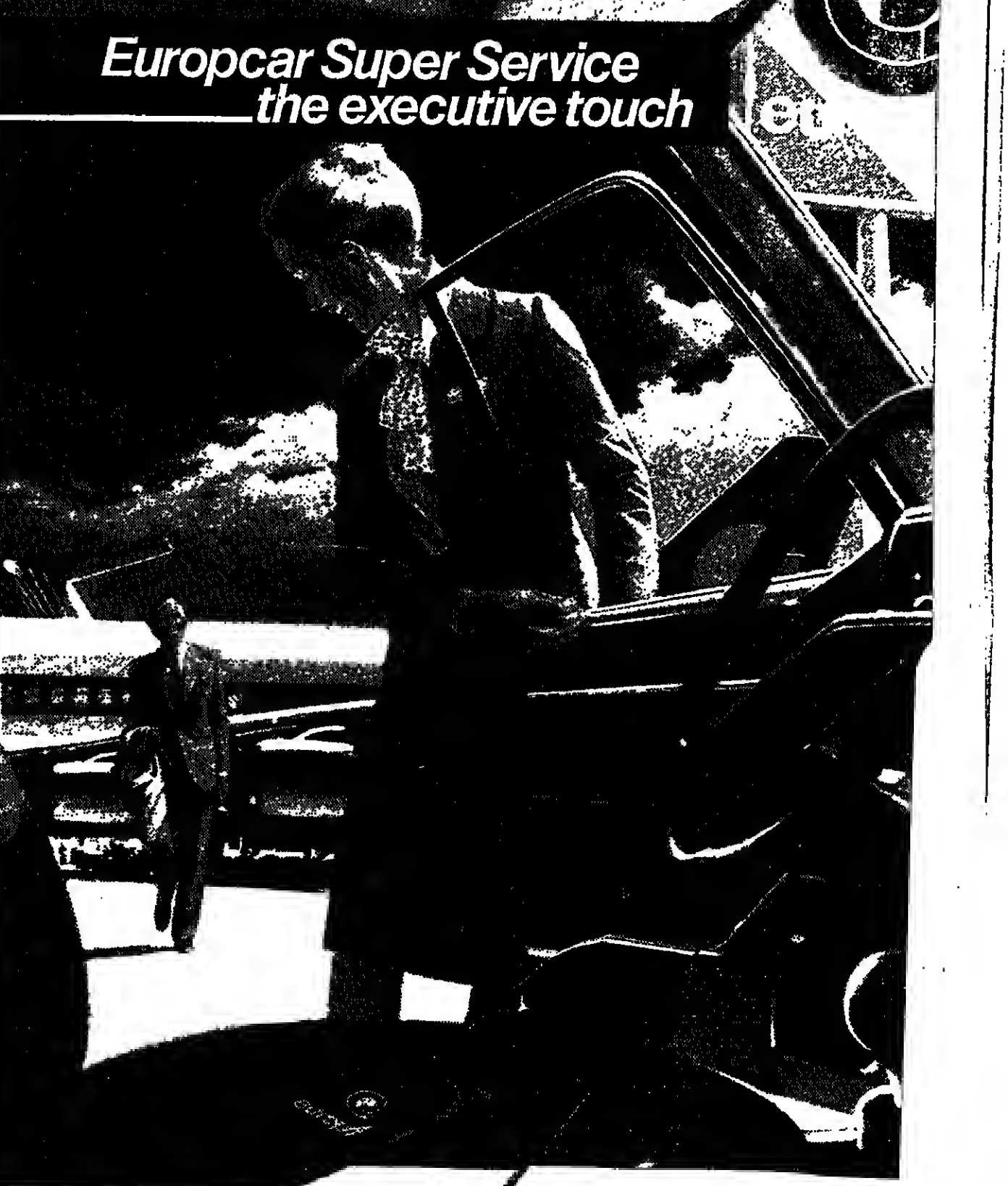
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Sikhs demonstrating at a shrine in New Delhi. The protest included burning copies of part of India's constitution.

## Grenade Explodes at Hindu Festival in Sikh City, Killing 3 and Injuring 35

**NEW DELHI** — A hand grenade exploded at a Hindu temple in the Sikh city of Amritsar on Wednesday, killing three persons and injuring at least 35, the police said.

The grenade was hurled at people celebrating a Hindu festival, the Press Trust of India reported.

The news agency said seven other persons were wounded when police later fired on a crowd that gathered at the temple and threw stones at them.

An envoy of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visited the Punjab capital of Chandigarh earlier Wednesday to assess Sikh-Hindu tension in Punjab and in neigh-

boring Haryana state. More than 70 persons have been killed in extremist violence in the state over the past two weeks.

The Press Trust said the envoy, Energy Minister Shiv Shankar, would meet Punjab authorities to discuss the violence that followed Hindu opposition to a Sikh campaign for greater political and religious autonomy.

The Sikhs object to India's constitution, which they say equates them with Hindus in certain social and religious areas. Hindus organized a strike in New Delhi on Monday to protest the violence. The strike coincided with a protest by Sikh leaders, who burned copies of parts of the Indian constitution relating to their objections.

## In Portuguese Politics, A Head Start on Sniping

### Eanes, Soares Confronting Each Other Though Election Isn't Until Late 1985

By John Darnton  
New York Times Service

**LISBON** — The rivalry between the prime minister of Portugal, Mario Soares, and the president, Antonio Ramalho Eanes, is taking on a crabbed, vinegary edge now that there is a whiff of another political season in the air.

Actually, the whiff is premature. Another election is not scheduled in Portugal until late 1985, when the president's seat falls vacant. General Eanes, re-elected in 1980, is constitutionally barred from running for a third term. So there would seem to be no cause for a confrontation with Mr. Soares.

But such considerations belong to logic, not Portuguese politics. "I think the politicians are too much in love with politics," a cab driver said. "They run against each other even when they're not running against each other." He took both hands off the wheel, as if to demonstrate the perilous state of affairs to which all this calumny had brought the country.

The vendetta between Mr. Soares and General Eanes is unspoken, indirect, full of riddles and shots. They are perfectly capable of meeting together, as they have to do from time to time to conduct government business.

Each calls his relationship with the other "formally correct," like delegates of feuding nations that agree on identical wording to camouflage a breakdown in talks.

In part, the rivalry comes from the system, which calls for separate elections to the two top positions without any assurance that the two winners will belong to the same party. Mr. Soares is a Socialist, and President Eanes is unaffiliated.

In part it comes from a difference in personalities. Mr. Soares, 59, is a ebullient campaigner, slightly disheveled and churlish, an intellectual who spent the dictatorship years in prison and in exile in Paris.

President Eanes, 49, is a military man who rose up with the revolution of 1974-75, a ramrod-stiff and unsmiling figure who some how manages to throw crowds into a frenzy.

Conflicts of personality thrive in the hothouse political atmosphere of a small country. Sights are over forgotten. President Eanes gained Mr. Soares's enmity in June 1978, when the governing coalition headed by Mr. Soares's Socialists crumbled and the president dismissed him from office instead of giving him a chance to form a new cabinet.

Privately, Mr. Soares is enraged, but he put a brave face on things and said, "I feel free as a bird out of a cage."

Two years later, he inserted a splinter of revenge when General Eanes was running and the Socialists withdrew their support. But the president won handily anyway.

In April, Mr. Soares bounced back, again heading a coalition government. But now his hand in dealing with General Eanes is somewhat stronger because a constitutional revision in 1982 stripped the president of much of his power.

The first trial of strength came when Mr. Soares, availing himself of new prerogatives under the revised constitution, insisted on the dismissal of the army chief of staff, General Garcia dos Santos. General dos Santos is an old comrade in arms of the president, who refused to accept the resignation.

For four months, the dispute bubbled along until finally General Eanes reluctantly consented to the dismissal, provided it was accompanied by an understanding that he, too, should have a say in top military appointments. He then decorated General dos Santos with Portugal's highest military honors.

More recently, the Socialists took the president to task for comments he made in an interview with a newspaper in the Portuguese territory of Macao, Oriente, which is not commonly found on Portuguese newspapers. The president said, "The country would not stop, neither would democracy be in



Antonio Ramalho Eanes



Mario Soares

danger, if the present government formula ended in failure."

This was read by the Socialist leadership as a display and destabilizing remark, and they suggested that he either remain impartial or resign and fight elections. "Democracy has the merit of guaranteeing the country will not stop if the holder of any sovereign body goes away," Mr. Soares said, in a broad hint.

Underneath the rivalry lies the perception that President Eanes, though his popularity has been

slipping recently, still has a future in politics even though he cannot run for the presidency until another four years pass away.

The hopes of some, and fears of others, center on the notion of a new party coalescing around him, which could field candidates for parliament or the presidency.

Until recently, the president remained silent. But in a recent speech at the University of Coimbra he said, in effect, that the country was ready for a new political force.

## Mozambican, Angolan Rebel Groups Face Loss of South African Support

By Ken Pottinger  
International Herald Tribune

**LISBON** — The fate of two anti-Marxist guerrilla groups with close links to South Africa is in the balance following moves to end conflicts between South Africa and its Portuguese-speaking neighbors, Mozambique and Angola.

Spokesmen in Lisbon for the Mozambique National Resistance and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola say that the ending of tension between the governments has changed little and that the struggle will continue. But Portuguese officials say this is out true.

In Mozambique, the resistance movement is heavily dependent upon South African aid. The group was first set up by white-ruled Rhodesia's security forces and later was taken over by South African security operatives, who have encouraged it to destabilize Maputo's Marxist regime.

The guerrilla activities have also affected other black-ruled neighbors like Malawi and Zimbabwe, whose road, rail and oil supply routes run through rebel areas in Mozambique.

In Angola, South Africa's relationship with the rebels has been less direct, but sources in Lisbon say it has long provided support

and supply routes through Namibia for UNITA.

The diplomatic activity of the past few months, often with Lisbon as broker, has brought South Africa closer than ever to a regional nonaggression pact with its neighbors.

Peace could spell an end to the Mozambique National Resistance. Guerrilla activities are not expected to cease overnight since the rebels have stockpiled enough supplies to last two years. But South African support, including four training and supply bases inside South Africa, transport aircraft, airborne supply drops and reinforcements, would almost certainly end.

Until now, the guerrillas have nominally been controlled by colonial expatriates. The secretary-general, Eno Fernandes, is based in a camp in the northern Transvaal.

According to captured guerrilla documents, the Mozambique guerrillas fall under the direct orders of South Africa's Special Forces for Counterrevolutionary Activities, which also directs actions against Angola, Zimbabwe and Lesotho.

In 1979, Mozambique released documents, which later were independently authenticated, showing how South Africa closely coordinated the actions of the guerrillas, suggesting targets, providing attack

plans and intelligence and supplying weapons and materiel by air.

Despite strong government counteroffensives, the guerrillas have extensive influence. They are present in force in three key central provinces — Sofala, Manica and Zambezia — and claim to be active in nine of the country's 10 provinces.

The Mozambique Army says it has surrounded about 3,000 well-armed rebels in the Gorongosa area and is preparing for an attack to wipe them out. Recent reports reaching Lisbon from Mozambique also indicate that the government is making progress in the fighting.

On the Angolan front, where South Africa says the war cost more than \$1 million a day last year, an end to the South African role may be in sight.

If the cease-fire between South Africa and Angola holds, conditions might be created for commitments by both sides to drop support for client guerrilla groups.

South Africa would cut off support for UNITA, and Luanda would end support for fighters of the South-West Africa People's Organization in southern Angola who are seeking independence for South-West Africa, the South African-ruled territory also known as Namibia.

## Accord Reported on Monitoring Truce Between South Africa and Angola

By Allister Sparks  
Washington Post Service

**JOHANNESBURG** — South African and Angolan officials, meeting Saturday in southern Angola, agreed on a formula for formalizing and monitoring their unofficial cease-fire, diplomatic sources here said.

The sources said that the swift agreement reached in Cuvetoli on the monitoring procedure appeared to have saved the four-week cease-fire from its first major crisis. South Africa complained last week that Namibian guerrillas were violating the accord.

Under the new agreement, the sources said, a joint commission of the two countries will begin Thursday to monitor a four-phase withdrawal of about 1,000 South African troops deployed over a 24,000-square-mile (62,000-square-kilometer) area of southern Angola. They have occupied the area for more than two years.

As the South Africans move out, the commission must ensure that Angolan troops and Namibian guerrillas do not enter what will then become a demilitarized zone.

The sources said that the commission would deploy joint teams to investigate complaints of violations.

Meanwhile, the United States has set up a small temporary mission in Windhoek, the capital of South-West Africa (Namibia), that will be on standby if the two sides request U.S. mediation.

The South African withdrawal is scheduled to be completed by March 31, at which point the monitoring commission will base itself in the Namibian border town of Oshanaingo while further efforts are made to conclude an agreement leading to pre-independence elections in Namibia.

South Africa called for the emergency meeting only nine days after officials of the two countries had held a historic truce meeting with the United States in Lusaka. They agreed to make formal a trial cease-fire that South Africa had unilaterally declared Feb. 1.

The South African foreign minister, R.F. Botha, complained that about 800 Namibian guerrillas were moving southward toward their homeland's border in violation of the understanding reached in Lusaka.

While U.S. mediators who had brokered the truce watched anxiously, officials of the two countries, meeting in a town where their armies were battling only two months ago, swiftly reached agreement a second time.

Mr. Botha announced that both sides had expressed concern over

the movement of the guerrillas and reaffirmed the decision to formalize the cease-fire.

Observers said Tuesday that South Africa appeared to have been mollified by Angola's cooperative attitude, although it said the guerrillas were still moving southward and that it was worried about Angola's apparent inability to stop them.

The guerrilla movement, the South-West Africa People's Organization, has said that it will observe the cease-fire inside Angola but that it has a right to continue fighting its war of independence inside Namibia.

To the terminology of the negotiations, the monitoring will take place in a triangular wedge of southern Angola known simply as "the area in question."

It is roughly 24,000 square miles in extent, and South African troops have occupied it almost continuously for more than two years to prevent the incursion of SWAPO guerrillas into Namibia's most densely populated province of Ovamboland immediately to the south. Ovamboland has long been regarded as SWAPO's main area of popular support.

When South Africa announced its trial cease-fire Feb. 1, it said it was withdrawing its forces from Angola, but it is now clear that it was referring only to troops that had been engaged in a major cross-border incursion in December and January. South Africa said then it was acting to pre-empt a SWAPO campaign.

Other troops based in "the area in question" remained there. Explaining this, a South African military source said recently that their function was primarily to check for movement of guerrillas trying to move through the sparsely populated bush country toward the Namibian border.

They will have to remain until there is a proper monitoring procedure, the military source said. Beginning Thursday, the monitoring commission will set up headquarters in Cuvetoli and monitor the vacated segment to the north to ensure that no troops enter from either side.

After a week, the South Africans will withdraw to another line running through Mupa, about 40 miles (65 kilometers) to the south, and the monitoring commission will move its headquarters there.

## Soviet Report on French Called 'Close to Racism'

The Associated Press

**PARIS** — The leader of the French Communist Party has lodged a vehement protest with the Soviet Communist Party against a Soviet demographic study that divides France's population into the French and "others," including Algerians, Corsicans and Jews, the Communist daily L'Humanite reported Wednesday.

"We protest with indignation against these ridiculous and odious assertions," Georges Marchais declared in a letter sent Feb. 17 to the Central Committee of the Soviet party.

The study, by a writer identified as S. Brouk and entitled "The Population of the World," was published by the official Soviet publishing organization. A translation has been published in France.

L'Humanite printed the full text of Mr. Marchais's protest, which expressed the "sharp annoyance" of the French party's Central Committee.

"On the pretext of an ethnological classification, the author, S. Brouk, tries to divide the population of our country into those he describes as 'the French,' repre-

senting 44 million people, or 82.5 percent of the population, on the one hand, and the Algerians, Flemings, Bretons, Basques, Catalans, Corsicans, Jews, Armenians and Gypsies on the other," Mr. Marchais wrote.

"Any man or woman is French who has French nationality," he added. "France is not a multinational state. It is one country, one nation, one people, the product of a long history."

"Any attempt, based on vague criteria which are dangerously close to racism, to describe members of the French community as not 'purely French' is an offense against our national conscience."

Three days before the letter was sent, Mr. Marchais represented the French Communist Party at the Moscow funeral of President Yuri V. Andropov. He was not named by Konstantin U. Chernenko, who later was named general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, although Mr. Andropov himself had received Mr. Marchais at the funeral of Leonid I. Brezhnev.

The French Communist Party is generally considered to be closely aligned with the Soviet party.

## Marcos, After U.S. Vote on Aid, Doubts Alliance

The Associated Press

**MANILA** — President Ferdinand E. Marcos warned Wednesday, a day after a U.S. House subcommittee recommended large cuts in military aid to the Philippines, that the nation should not put unquestioned faith in its military alliance with the United States.

"Let us not be lured into a false sense of security by, sometimes, what may be a fragile web of military alliances with friends and allies," Mr. Marcos said at a luncheon for cabinet officials and military officers. "In matters of defense, the guarantees of friends can be modified to suit their needs and their interests."

On Tuesday, the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Asia and Pacific Affairs recommended that military spending for the Philippines be reduced to \$25 million from \$85 million but that economic assistance be increased by the dif-

ference, \$60 million. The subcommittee chairman, Stephen J. Solarz, a New York Democrat, said that the changes were offered to encourage the Philippines to protect human rights and to ease poverty.

The administration of President Ronald Reagan has pledged a five-year aid package of \$900 million to the Philippines in exchange for continued operation of Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base near Manila.

"We should not build our defense on the shifting sands of mutual defense agreements. It is time we build on firmer foundations," Mr. Marcos said.

"While we have faith in our allies, we should not be completely dependent upon them," he said in a nationally televised address.

Mr. Marcos called opposition criticism of alleged military abuses "a typical subversive ploy." He defended \$60 million. The subcommittee chairman, Stephen J. Solarz, a New York Democrat, said that the changes were offered to encourage the Philippines to protect human rights and to ease poverty.

Human rights groups have accused the government of illegal arrests, torture and killings of political opponents.

Also on Wednesday, a nine-vehicle motorcade carrying 120 followers of the assassinated opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., set out from northern Baguio City on a weeklong march to Manila to demand Mr. Marcos's resignation.

In Manila, more than 1,000 students and teachers held a rally in the center of the city and called for a boycott of the National Assembly elections in May.

Mr. Aquino was shot Aug. 21 as he returned from three years of self-exile in the United States. The government asserts that he was killed by a Communist agent, who

was shot and killed by soldiers seconds after Mr. Aquino fell; supporters of Mr. Aquino contend the government was involved in the assassination.

Mr. Aquino's widow, Corazon, rejected on Wednesday an election boycott movement led by her husband's brother, Agapito, and urged participation in assembly elections.

"I do not see this as an act of surrender to the regime," said Mrs. Aquino in a statement broadcast over a Roman Catholic Church radio station. "I see it more as a selfless act designed to avert violence and to pursue a path that offers the possibility of peaceful reform."

The political party founded by Benigno Aquino has decided to contest the elections, but a new group led by his brother has joined with some other opposition groups in favor of a boycott.

## U.S. Weighs a Ban of Leaded Gasoline As Evidence of Its Danger Increases

By Cass Peterson  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — The Environmental Protection Agency is considering a ban on leaded gasoline because of mounting evidence

of its danger and recent surveys showing that nearly one in six motorists in the United States improperly fuel their cars with cheaper leaded gasoline.

The agency's administrator, Wil-

liam D. Ruckelshaus, said Tuesday that it had built "a very strong case" that the benefits of banning lead would outweigh the economic effects of such a rule.

"We know more about lead than we did early on," Mr. Ruckelshaus said. "We always knew it was bad at high levels. We now know it builds up in children, primarily in inner-city children, living where heavy traffic contributes to lead in the air. What it does is affect the IQ. It really lowers IQ."

Lead, long known as a poison when ingested, also has been shown to cause birth defects as well as mental disabilities in children.

About 120 million pounds (about 554 million kilograms) of lead are discharged annually into the air nationwide, most of it from vehicle exhaust. Although that level is down sharply from the 450 million pounds a year discharged in 1971, agency officials said Tuesday that the EPA has "really solid numbers" demonstrating that lead still poses a severe health threat.

Mr. Ruckelshaus said the agency would attempt to justify a ban "on the basis of both health problems and the economic benefits accruing to the automobile owners themselves as a result of lower maintenance costs."

The EPA tightened its lead standards less than two years ago, after an initial proposal to loosen them provoked denunciations from environmental and public health groups. The rule governing lead is intended to phase out the use of nearly all leaded gasoline by 1990.

Less than half of the gasoline is now leaded in the United States. The agency assumed that demand would decrease sharply by the end of the decade as older cars are replaced by new ones.

## U.S. to Begin Safety Check Of Airlines

By Penny Pagano  
Los Angeles Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — The Federal Aviation Administration will begin an intensive, three-week safety inspection of major and commuter airlines on Sunday.

The inspections will involve about 140 major carriers and 260 commuter airlines with regularly scheduled flights.

Donald L. Ivers, head of the Transportation Department's safety review task force, said Tuesday that the inspections would be conducted in response to a recent directive from the transportation secretary, Elizabeth H. Dole.

Mrs. Dole said in a recent speech that she planned more detailed, "white glove" inspections to see that the airlines comply with safety requirements. She also said she intended to increase the number of air safety inspectors.

Although the FAA recently grounded three small airlines temporarily — Air Illinois, Air Vermont and Global International Airways — Mrs. Dole has said she considers the safety record of the nation's airlines to be excellent.

No specific carrier or incident prompted the new round of inspections, Mr. Ivers said. "This is merely an intensification of what the FAA does," he added.

He said that the new inspections would neither disrupt flight schedules nor inconvenience travelers unless a problem is uncovered that causes a plane to be grounded.

The goal of the inspections, he said, is to "see if we need to do some fine tuning," not to analyze whether the FAA's inspection procedures are adequate.

## Dirtra Flame Dies; Valentino's Lady In Black Was 78

The Associated Press

**SAN JACINTO, California** — Dirtra Flame, 78, the Lady in Black who for more than half a century visited Rudolph Valentino's grave, died Thursday.

Miss Flame, who pronounced her name "Flah-may," was also known as Princess Orvelia Wilson. She had idolized Valentino, the silent screen's great star, since she was 14 and he visited her when she was ill in the hospital.

Valentino told her: "You are not going to die. You are going to live forever. But one thing for sure — if you die before I do, you will come to stay by me because I don't want to be alone either." He died in 1926 at 31 from peritonitis.

Miss Flame, a violinist who played for a time with a female orchestra in Hollywood, never married.

William H. Wise, 76, Ex-Manager of Paris Trib. PARIS (IHT) — William H. Wise, 76, general manager from 1948 to 1950 of the Paris edition of The New York Herald Tribune, predecessor of the International Herald Tribune, died Jan. 28 in Chula Vista, California.

Born in Los Angeles, Mr. Wise was a newspaperman on the Los Angeles Examiner before World War II. He served in the U.S. Army Air Forces during the war, attaining the rank of major, before joining the Herald Tribune in 1946.

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SCIENCE

# Research Shows the Mind Is Capable of Growth in Old Age

By Daniel Goleman  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Researchers can now demonstrate that certain crucial areas of human intelligence do not decline in old age, although some people who are generally healthy.

Moreover, although some other aspects of intelligence do diminish, the decline is relatively inconsequential and has been exaggerated, the experts assert.

The new research challenges beliefs long held by scientists and the public and suggests that, among people who remain physically and emotionally healthy, some of the most important forms of intellectual growth can continue well into the 80s. It also suggests that declines in intelligence can be reversed in some instances and that earlier notions about the loss of brain cells as a person ages were in error.

This more optimistic view emerges from a broad range of studies, from recent literature in the field and from interviews with gerontologists, psychologists and experts in related health sciences. Some of these experts suggest that the old ideas about aging and intelligence may have had tragic consequences: Countless intellectually vigorous lives may have atrophied on the mistaken assumption that old age brings an unavoidable mental deterioration.

"The expectation of a decline is a self-fulfilling prophecy," said Warner Schaie, a researcher on aging. "Those who don't accept the stereotype of a helpless old age, but instead feel they can do as well in old age as they have at other times in their lives, don't become ineffective before their time."

In recent years, data have shown that one key mental faculty, called crystallized intelligence, continues to rise over the entire life span of healthy, active people. Healthy in this context means an absence of diseases that affect the brain, such as a stroke.

Crystallized intelligence is a person's ability to use an accumulated body of general information to make judgments and solve problems. In practical terms, crystallized intelligence comes into play, for example, in understanding the

arguments made in newspaper editorials, or dealing with problems for which there are no clear answers but only better and worse options.

John Horn, a psychologist at the University of Denver, says crystallized intelligence continues to increase steadily throughout life, although in old age the increments become smaller.

As for the intelligence that may be lost, said Dr. Jerry Avorn of Harvard Medical School, "the deficits found in the healthy aged are in a minor range, not at all clinically impairing. At worst they're a nuisance, like not being able to remember names or phone numbers as well. They present no real problem for daily living."

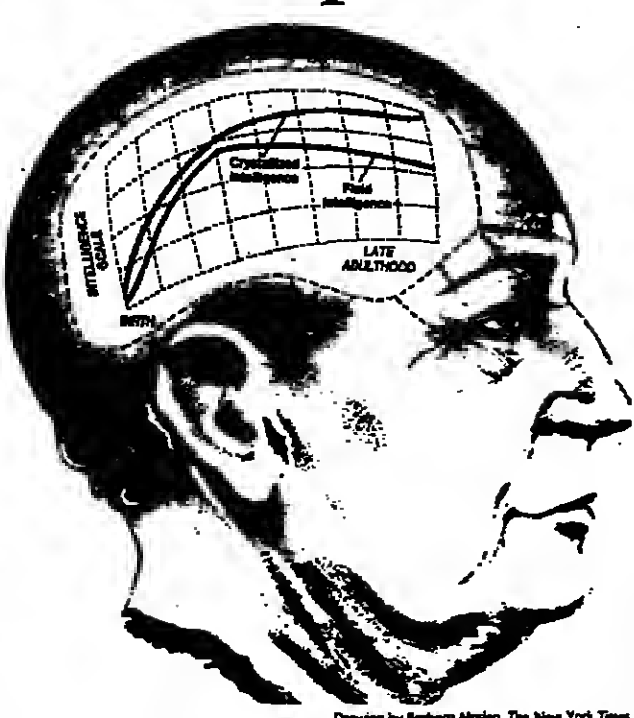
History offers ample instances of brilliance in life's later years, from Michelangelo to Marsha Graham. The new research provides a better understanding of what, apart from a lucky genetic endowment, might allow such people to maintain their mental capabilities.

The key factors include:

- Staying socially involved. Among those who decline, deterioration is most rapid in old people who withdraw from life.
- Being mentally active. Well-educated people who continue their intellectual interests tend to increase their verbal intelligence through old age.
- Having a flexible personality. A study found that people most able to tolerate ambiguity and enjoy new experiences in middle age maintained their mental alertness best through old age.

"The ability to bring to mind and entertain many different facets of information improves in many people over their vital years," Dr. Horn said. "One way this shows up is in the ability of older people to wax eloquent. They have a rich, evocative fluency; they can say the same thing in five different ways. In our research, they're better in this sort of knowledge than the young people we see."

This increase occurs despite the decline from early adulthood onward of "fluid intelligence," abilities involved in seeing and using abstract relationships and patterns. Fluid intelligence, Dr. Horn be-



Drawing by Barbara Mosier, The New York Times

lieves, may be more vulnerable to changes in the nervous system as a person ages than is crystallized intelligence.

Marsha Storaardt, a psychologist at Washington University in St. Louis, said: "The fluid intelligence drop has some impact, but people learn to compensate. You can still learn what you want to; it just takes a little longer."

Researchers also report finding mental abilities closely related to crystallized intelligence that improve throughout old age. Roy and Janet Lachman at the University of Houston measured age differences in "world knowledge," the information people acquire both in formal education and day-to-day experience. This knowledge ranges from facts, such as the name of Britain's prime minister, to knowing signs of danger in the street. The total score of such information, they found, increased with age through the 70s. What's more, the oldest group tested was more efficient in recalling these facts than groups in middle age or in their 20s.

Memory loss that does occur in old age appears, in some measure, to be exaggerated because it is

said, "there begin to be slight declines in the 60s, and, for most people there are meaningful declines by the 80s. But some mental capacities decline very little, or can even improve in old age."

As people reach their 70s, the Seattle study shows, there is increasingly great variability in mental capacities; some people fare quite poorly while others retain their abilities well.

One of the major factors in maintaining or improving mental capacities was social involvement. Elderly people who lived with their families and were actively engaged with life showed an increase in mental abilities over a 14-year-period, while those who lived alone and were withdrawn from life had a decline. The greatest decline was among widowed housewives who had never had careers and led restricted lives.

Dr. Schaie's research has shown that declines in such abilities as spatial orientation can be reversed with training. "The use-it-or-lose-it principle applies not only to the maintenance of muscular flexibility, but to the maintenance of a high level of intellectual performance as well," he said.

Others agree that the faculties people use most are likely to hold up best in old age. Nancy Denney, a psychologist consulting at the Institute on Aging at the University of Wisconsin, said, "What one does during one's life makes all the difference." The reason verbal abilities can increase over the lifetime is that people exercise that capacity all the time.

"Many tests that were used to assess the cognitive abilities of the elderly are biased in favor of younger people with whom they are compared," said Leonard Poon, a psychologist at Harvard Medical School. "One test involved remembering pairs of nonsense words. College students are motivated to try their best on this test, but

older people just don't care much about nonsense words."

Writing in The Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, Dr. Avorn of Harvard criticized much of the scientific literature comparing mental abilities of the aged and the young. While nearly all college students are free of major illness, he noted, the same assumption cannot be made about people in their 70s. Nonetheless, researchers have often asked the aged only if they were in good health.

The new view is accompanied by data attacking the notion that the brain degenerates precipitously with aging. The widespread belief that there is devastating cell loss in the elderly brain — and the related claim that each drink of liquor destroys a large number of brain cells — seems now to be unfounded. Marian Diamond, a neuroanatomist at the University of California at Berkeley, tried to track down the source of the belief and could find no definitive study proving it.

A recent study of brain chemistry at the National Institute of Aging, using a brain scan to study men whose ages ranged from 21 to 83, found that "the healthy aged brain is as active and efficient as the healthy young brain," based on the direct assessment of metabolic activity in various parts of the brain.

"What can happen," Dr. Avorn said, "is that an older person who is admitted to a hospital for something like a broken hip or heart attack can become confused as a side effect of drugs or simply from the strangeness of the hospital routine. The condition is reversible, but the family, or even the physician, doesn't recognize that fact. They assume this is the beginning of senile dementia, and pack the person off to a nursing home."

"No one knows what exact proportion of people in nursing homes couldn't be there," he said, "but we have ample clinical evidence that the numbers are large."

## CURRENTS

### AIDS Moves Into Eastern Europe

WARSAW (UPI) — Acquired immune deficiency syndrome has spread to Eastern Europe, striking at least two people in Czechoslovakia and prompting Poland to take precautions against the disease, according to government reports and a Health Ministry official.

The official, Jan Suchowik, said that 50,000 brochures on AIDS were being printed "so practically every Polish doctor will have it." He said he did not have details on the cases reported in Czechoslovakia, but medical sources said at least one was fatal.

The government newspaper Zycie Warszawy said: "The unknown disease moved from the United States to Western Europe and is spreading East. So far, no Pole has been registered with symptoms of AIDS." But Mr. Suchowik noted that the incubation period of the disease was long: in some cases it appears up to three years after contact.

### Outpatient Care for Skin Diseases

BOSTON (UPI) — Hospitals are expanding dermatologic services to treat severe skin diseases such as psoriasis and even skin cancers on an outpatient basis. "Most of our patients are patients that used to have to be hospitalized," said Dr. Ernest Gonzalez, chief of the ambulatory care unit at Massachusetts General Hospital.

Many of the patients go to such units for 24 hours of treatment a day and then go back to work. Psoriasis, a noncontagious disease, causes overproduction of skin cells, resulting in piles of living and dead skin covered with silvery plaques that flake constantly.

### Traces of 'Wild Men' Cited in China

BEIJING (AP) — A Chinese research institute claims there is new evidence of at least eight "wild men" roaming the forests of Hubei province. Known in Chinese as Ye Ren, the wild men have been described as being 10 feet (3 meters) tall, with tufts of red hair and five-toed feet.

Some say they have apelike heads, others claim they have hills, like giant ducks. In most accounts, they walk upright. Witnesses have never provided convincing photos or other proof. Areas where the wild men are said to roam are off limits to foreigners.

Li Jian, secretary-general of an institute devoted to the search in Wuhan, Hubei's capital, said in a newspaper article that researchers recently examined "hairs of eight kinds of red-haired wild men" and concluded that eight of the creatures exist in Hubei, in central China.

### Acupuncture Method Called Placebo

CHICAGO (Reuters) — Auriculotherapy, an acupuncture technique widely believed to ease body pain by stimulating areas of the outer ear with electrified needles, does not work, according to two psychologists at McGill University in Montreal.

Ronald Melzack and Joel Katz, writing in the Journal of the American Medical Association, said their study provided a striking demonstration of the placebo effect — that a worthless therapy appears to work simply because the patient is led to believe it will.

The two said they studied 36 patients with long-term pain. They found that the patients tended to feel better regardless of whether the proper part of the ear was stimulated or electricity was actually used.

## Looking at Shadows in Silicon Valley

By Robert Reinhold  
New York Times Service

MOUNTAIN VIEW, California — Engineers, businessmen and financiers come and go around here, talking of RAMS and PROMS, windows and wafers, money and more money. But in a cluttered office in the middle of it all, at least one man wonders whether semiconductors are all good.

He is Lenny Siegel, 35, professed computer hacker, college dropout, veteran of the anti-war movement and the resident gadfly in the area known as Silicon Valley.

"This is a very exciting place to be — everything is interesting and new," he said. "But people assume just because a product is making money it's good. We believe there is enormous potential in the new technology, but a great many risks, too. We point them out in the hope society will minimize them."

Along with a small group of volunteers, Mr. Siegel makes a modest living trying to call attention to what he sees as the dark side of computer technology: its use in warfare, pollution from the plants, invasion of privacy, widening of class differences, poor working conditions in the industry.

Mr. Siegel is director of the Pacific Studies Center, from which he runs what he calls the "Global Electronics Information Project." It has a paid staff of one, Leonard M. Siegel.

To promote his views he puts out a monthly newsletter and a quarterly Pacific Research, which actually comes out about yearly. He is also writing a book with John Markoff of Byte Magazine, to be published by Bessie Books in New York, a Harper & Row imprint. The working title is "Where the Chips May Fall."

While it is hard to judge Mr. Siegel's impact on the computer industry with any precision, many in the industry regard him as a responsible and factual critic. He relies largely on material that is already publicly available, which he synthesizes and analyzes. Many in the industry, particularly middle-level executives, are sympathetic to some of his points of view.

He maintains large files of published information related to the computer industry, which he makes available free to reporters, scholars and others doing research on Silicon Valley.

Mr. Siegel began his anti-career in electronics as a physics major at Stanford University. He was suspended in 1969 for invading a trustees' meeting to protest Stanford's "role in the Indochina war." He could have gone back, but did not see the point.

He operates on a budget of about \$40,000 a year, raised from foundations, church groups, subscriptions and free-lance writing. He says that "we are not supported by the leadership of industry," but his board includes an executive of a major Silicon Valley company and various engineers and programmers.

Indeed, he argues that many of the entrepreneurs who developed personal computers were 1960s "lefties" who hoped to loosen the grip of those who controlled centralized mainframe computers.

His targets are often the hundreds of companies that operate in the narrow corridor between Palo Alto and San Jose. "Most people think of electronics as clean and light, but it's very dirty," he said, referring to recent disclosures that chemical leaks from the plants were polluting local water.

He acknowledged that the plants were moving to remedy that, but added, "Industry moved to solve the problem because they cannot recruit scientists and engineers if the water is polluted."

He maintains that Silicon Valley is being divided into two classes of workers: the largely white, upper middle class men who are the scientists and engineers on the one hand, and the mostly female and minority workers on the production lines.

Unions have been notably unsuccessful in organizing Silicon Valley workers. Mr. Siegel said that the rapid turnover in the industry made it difficult.

He foresees a crash in the computer industry brought on by overestimation of the demand for personal computers and excessive competition spurred by a "glut" of venture capital.

"Much, but clearly not all, of the industrial ferment in Silicon Valley today represents industrial game-playing, not product innovation," he wrote in his November newsletter. "The game is simple: start a company with the help of some venture capitalists; make profit for a short time; and go public and count your money, letting the new owners worry about the company's long-term health."

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Summit Talk on Talks

For their own separate reasons, Ronald Reagan and Konstantin Chernenko are said to be exploring the chances of a meeting in the next few months. But the president has ruled out a mere "get-acquainted" session and it is unlikely that the frozen substance of arms control talks can be thawed in time for a summit meeting. One way out is to spend a few profitable days soon talking about talks, to plan a revival of this vital diplomacy. Negotiations on six important issues are blocked by one side or the other. A bargain needs to be struck to put life into all of them.

The United States has been stalling on two issues concerning outer space and two concerning arms control. The Soviet Union has been stalling on the testing of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union has been stalling on the testing of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union has been stalling on the testing of nuclear weapons.

A comprehensive nuclear test ban was nearly complete in 1979 when the Carter administration suspended talks in response to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. The Reagan administration, eager to develop new weapons, has refused to resume testing. It should resume. Testing is not vital to America's national security, and some testing could in any case be completed before the ban takes effect.

Mr. Reagan should also be offering to ratify the pending treaties banning big tests. At the least, he needs to spell out the new verification provisions he seeks. For a decade both superpowers have been committed to abiding by the treaties' 150-kiloton limit for military and civil underground explosions. The American failure to ratify has merely blocked the application of verification procedures already agreed upon, including some on-site inspection.

America also should return to negotiations about limiting anti-satellite weapons, another casualty of Afghanistan. The security of military reconnaissance, navigation and communications satellites is more important to America than Soviet defenses. Yet the Reagan administration persists in developing an anti-satellite weapon that will outperform the primitive Soviet model threatening low-orbit targets. A moratorium on testing these weapons is urgently needed to halt development and protect satellites in higher orbits, even if verification problems will delay a total ban.

A fourth area for U.S. concessions concerns the exotic defenses against ballistic missiles that so interest Mr. Reagan. This "Star Wars" weaponry would abrogate the treaty limiting anti-missile systems and two others banning nuclear weapons and explosions in space. Mr. Reagan has acknowledged that one side's possession of such defenses, combined with offensive missiles, would be threatening to the other. His goal, he says, is to have anti-missile defenses on both sides. But that needs urgent discussion. The Russians oppose opening this Pandora's box, as do the NATO allies.

For their part, the Soviet leaders have to find a face-saving formula for resuming the critical Euro-missile negotiation that they terminated after American deployment began. Early resumption of the suspended strategic arms talks could include Euro-missile discussions, perhaps in a separate working group to avoid complicating the crowded agenda.

Talks do not guarantee a U.S.-Soviet agreement, but they are the essential first step. If President Reagan and General Secretary Chernenko want something to agree about, let it be a whole schedule of arms control talks.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Fight Isn't Over

Gary Hart's showing in the New Hampshire primary means that the race for the Democratic nomination is not over.

The Democrats of New Hampshire were faced with two choices. One was to vote for Walter Mondale, and essentially to clinch the nomination for him; or other candidate seemed to have the resources or the message to compete effectively with him in the four primaries and six caucuses to be held on Super Tuesday, March 13. The other was to choose one of the lesser-known candidates, and make a race of it. Mr. Hart, with his second-place finish in Iowa and an impressive organization in New Hampshire, persuaded many to take this course. Several other candidates were winnowed out of the race; Mr. Hart is in it.

As early primary voters in the past, New Hampshire Democrats have given unexpectedly large percentages to candidates such as Eugene McCarthy, George McGovern and Jimmy Carter, not so much because they knew them well as because they felt that those candidates had waged active and serious enough campaigns to warrant further consideration. Those candidates' showings in New Hampshire put them in the national spotlight and allowed voters in other states to give them closer scrutiny than most New Hampshire voters were able to give in the last week of the campaign, when so many made their decisions. Now Gary Hart will come under that spotlight and undergo that scrutiny. New Hampshire has given him a ticket to Super Tuesday.

It is a mistake to make a straight-line extrapolation from the New Hampshire result to later primaries. Momentum does not mechanically produce results, else George Bush would have been the Republican nominee in 1980. The important question is how Gary Hart — and Walter Mondale, and perhaps others as well — do when voters focus on them as possible presidents. Mr. Hart's message has been that he is the candidate of new ideas; but the age of an idea is not necessarily a measure of its worth. People will want to know more about the substance of Gary Hart's views. He has shown, as he did when he managed George McGovern's campaign in 1972, that he is a master of early primary campaigning. Now he must persuade voters that he has the qualities and the character to be president. His showing in New Hampshire gives him that chance.

What of Walter Mondale? New Hampshire was perhaps his most difficult test: a state unsympathetic to big spending on government, and where few voters have ties to the unions or other organizations that have endorsed Mr. Mondale. The southern states of Super Tuesday and the big states across the center of the country whose primaries follow — Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York — are harder country for his appeal.

Mechanically, Mr. Mondale's campaign is in better shape. He has a full campaign treasury and full delegate slates, while Gary Hart is deficient on both counts. But New Hampshire shows that mechanics is not everything. Mr. Hart is probably right when he says that if he wins the primaries he will be nominated whether he has full delegate slates or not. Over the next two weeks the glare of the spotlight will be harsh and the focus relentless.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Americans After Lebanon

Exaggeration is an old habit of Americans; they tend to see their successes as triumphs, their defeats as disasters. Defeat they have certainly suffered in Lebanon. Disaster it is not, unless the Americans relate themselves into future fumbblings. What matters now is the way the Americans cope with their Lebanese lesson. It was disappointing, in a great power, that the predicament of fewer than 2,000 professional soldiers should have seemed a possibly election-deciding issue. The Vietnam wound is still rawer than America's friends would wish. It is disconcerting that the long dithering over what the marines were there for should have been followed by more dithering over how and when they should be extracted. Even now, the Reagan foreign policy people have not got their act together. There are observations about America, not about the Middle East. They are things Americans must deal with. It is not in human power to make the Americans a pliant people; but it is in their own power to make themselves a little more self-disciplined and, in future, a little clearer about what they mean to achieve.

—The Economist (London).

The great powers always favor their own interests over anything else. Even if we assume that the withdrawal of the U.S. Marines to ships off the Lebanese coast was due to the constant shelling of American positions and the desire to avoid further losses, we should realize that this action was due to political necessity imposed on President Reagan in an American election year.

—Al-Ahram (Cairo).

President Reagan put a valiant face on it, but there was no denying that the pullout of the marines from Beirut constitutes a hard reversal of his Middle East policy. Lebanon has not been pulled together by the presence of the marines or the rest of the Reagan policy. A clear Reagan-Shultz mistake, in hindsight, was to ignore the Syrians, casting them as stooges of the Soviets rather than tough players in the Middle East game in their own right. The strategy of backing a united Lebanon free of outside forces — Syrian or Israeli — was good, but the tactics for carrying it out have proved to be faulty. Admitting as much is essential for fashioning fresh strategies.

—The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

## FROM OUR MARCH 1 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1909: Singapore May Bar Refugees**  
SINGAPORE — A number of acts of brigandage have recently taken place in the outlying districts of Singapore, and have led to the arrest of twenty-one Chinese revolutionaries, who had been deported from Saigon. When on French territory, they had made a series of attacks on the Chinese Imperial troops on the frontier, with the result that they were brought about a serious conflict between French Indo-China and the Chinese Empire. In view of the fashion in which these refugees have repaid the hospitality granted them on British territory, the authorities are considering the advisability of refusing the right of asylum in future to Chinese revolutionaries.

**1934: Goebbels Lectures the Press**  
BERLIN — Joseph Goebbels, Nazi minister of propaganda, attacked foreign correspondents for an inability to understand the "new Germany" at a tea party given for the international press on Feb. 28. He accused them of being prejudiced by the ideals of their own countries, of seeing the third Reich through the tinted spectacles of "party prejudice"; and of getting their ideas about National Socialism from "mucky Marxist emigrants." "We understand only too well that the spokesmen of the foreign press who sympathized publicly or privately with the overthrown powers of Germany at none too pleased by the complete change in the state of affairs," he said.

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## El Salvador: Just Blundering Onward?

By Wayne S. Smith

WASHINGTON — Even as one of President Reagan's policies collapses in Lebanon, another carries him deeper into the morass of El Salvador. Optimistic U.S. spokesmen admit that the country is in for a long struggle but insist that it is on the right road and making progress.

One searches in vain for any reason for optimism. Certainly San Salvador is not winning the war. In January 1981 its army, without any U.S. military assistance, handily turned back an all-out guerrilla offensive. In the months that followed military briefers said there were 3,000 to 5,000 guerrillas and victory was near at hand. Two years later those briefers counted 5,000 to 6,000 guerrillas but said that a corner had been turned. Now they speak of 9,000 to 12,000.

Not to worry, they say: We will shortly turn a corner — another one — as Washington provides drastically increased military aid.

Until now, they say, the army has not had enough troops to give it the numerical advantage needed in a war against guerrillas. But another 20,000 men, most of them armed and trained by the United States, would do the trick. Not likely.

The more arms are sent in, the more the guerrillas will capture, and the more men they will be able to field. By the time the army has 60,000 men the guerrillas will have 18,000. The magnitude of the war will have been increased, but the stalemate will not have been broken.

Nor is there much reason for optimism about the human rights situation. True, Vice President George Bush and Ambassador Thomas R. Pickering have warned the Salvadoran government

that it must clean up its act. A few officers believed to have been involved with the death squads were transferred to new jobs. The number of deaths apparently declined in December. But neither of these developments necessarily means much. The transfers did not involve demotions, and they can always be reversed. As for the body count, it is down, but the same number of people are perhaps being murdered.

According to the unofficial Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, the number of people who "disappeared" in December roughly equaled the number for each of the three months prior to that. The difference is that they did not turn up as corpses. In the past the death squads dumped their victims in parking lots and ditches. Now, in deference to Washington's concern, they may be burying them in unmarked graves.

Meanwhile, Washington's refusal to attach human rights conditions to its request for military assistance sends a conflicting signal, suggesting that the United States is not as serious as Mr. Bush and Mr. Pickering indicated. Even if there has been some progress, it may not last.

Next month's presidential election is likely to make a bad situation worse, whoever wins. Roberto d'Aubuisson, the ultra-conservative candidate of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, known as ARENA, would be inclined to give the death squads free rein. He would emasculate the agrarian reform program and impede other so-

cial and economic measures. Certainly there would be no hope of a negotiated end to the war.

José Napoleón Duarte, the Christian Democrat, may have his heart in the right place, but he is trusted by neither left nor right. He would be hard-pressed to control the army and would have to contend with a National Assembly controlled by the right. Francisco José Guerrero, of the conservative National Conciliation Party, would also be hostage to the hard right, for he would have little chance of winning without its support.

The Reagan administration is clearly concerned about the outcome of the elections. Why else would it have sent a major new aid package to Congress and insisted that it be approved even before the results of elections are known?

It should now be clear that the war can be ended in only two ways: by military victory or a negotiated settlement implying mutual compromise. Washington should all along have emphasized negotiations. It has not. U.S. policy seems to lead toward neither one nor the other; indeed, it seems to have no rational direction.

Peace is further away than ever and the increased military aid requested by the Reagan administration can only escalate the stalemate. One begins to suspect that the administration is simply blundering ahead, as it did in Lebanon, without any clear idea where it is going.

The writer, a former Foreign Service officer and a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, has just visited El Salvador. He contributed this article to The New York Times.

## When Helping the Police Won't Help Democracy

By Nicholas Goldberg

NEW YORK — The Kissinger commission has proposed lifting the ban on U.S. aid to national police in Central America — in short, a revival of 1960s-style counterinsurgency aid. A decade ago, as the Vietnam War was ending, Congress passed a law banning U.S. assistance to the police and internal security agencies of foreign governments. It should stand by its original wisdom in rejecting such programs.

Passed against the objections of numerous Nixon administration officials, the ban meant the demise of a 12-year-old counterinsurgency agency. Opponents of the agency argued that in training the internal defense forces of non-democratic countries, the United States was simply performing "a vigilante job for governments with whom their own people are dissatisfied."

Ten years later, the Kissinger commission asks that the ban be lifted to help create a "humane anti-guerrilla strategy" in Central America. It says the ban "dates back to a previous period when it was believed that such aid was sometimes helping groups guilty of serious human rights abuses." The report adds: "That concern is valid, but however laudable its intentions, the blanket legal prohibition . . . has the paradoxical effect, in certain cases, of inhibiting our efforts to improve human rights performance."

In other words, it is all right to be associated with thugs and death squads because they might be brought around to the U.S. way of thinking. But is that how it has really worked in the past?

John Kennedy was the first president to offer significant counterinsurgency aid to police in "friendly" Third World countries. Between 1962 and 1974 the U.S. Office of Public Safety paid hundreds of American advisers to train approximately 1 million policemen in 30 countries around the globe, distribute \$200 million in arms and equipment to foreign police forces and offer courses to more than 7,000 high-ranking police, intelligence and internal security officers at the International Police Academy in Washington.

Some of the aid was fairly innocuous — courses in traffic management and fingerprinting, for example. But more serious questions were raised when Congress realized that the United States was teaching courses on "The Threat to Latin America," "Chemical Munitions" and "Planning for Riot Control" to officers from the Shah's Savak and Anastasio Somoza's Nicaraguan National Guard.

Then as now, Washington's argument was that by teaching foreign policemen about democratic processes and the rights of individuals, the United States could help forestall left-wing insurgencies and ensure "orderly change" in the Third World — a difficult undertaking, it didn't work.

From the start, as Arthur Schlesinger later admitted, counterinsurgency "moved irresistibly toward counterrevolution." Police accused of

torturing and sometimes murdering political opponents in Latin America and Asia were found to be accepting arms and advice from the United States. U.S. intentions were called into question. Before long, even the talk about orderly, democratic change began to fade, as the wars against insurgency grew more and more heated.

In fact, if anyone's political views were changed it was the advisers. One American involved in helping Uruguay defeat the Tupamaros guerrillas wrote home: "Most Uruguayans appear to accept the occasional rough treatment of suspects as the price of defeating the Tupamaros. Interrogations are usually conducted . . . in much the same way the Tupamaros do."

There is no reason to believe that a program designed to aid Latin American police forces would be any more successful today in encouraging moderation and promoting orderly change. The regimes that are struggling to keep power in developing nations have not changed.

In 1961, President Kennedy's foreign policy adviser, Chester Bowles, wrote him in a secret memo: "We are creating . . . forces capable of seizing power and using it for good or evil. Are we preparing them to use their power to foster, however slowly, the institutions of democratic self-government?" Ronald Reagan must know the sad answer to that question.

The writer, a frequent commentator on politics, contributed this article to The New York Times.

## Reagan and Chambers: Pugnacious Loyalty . . .

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — In awarding the Medal of Freedom to the late Whittaker Chambers, President Reagan has shown loyalty and pugnacity that become him well. His loyalty in this instance is to one of the profoundest passions of American conservatism. His pugnacity is toward the cultural forces that disdain Mr. Chambers and rallied round his adversary, Alger Hiss.

Scholarship has indicated the jury that convicted Mr. Hiss of perjury (He should have been tried for spying when he was a diplomat and Mr. Chambers was a Soviet agent, but the statute of limitations had run out.) Nevertheless, Mr. Hiss — how he must taste ashes today — has led a life of enigmatic fanaticism. He has stuck to his shrewd story.

And the life of the Hiss cause is a study in intellectual conservatism. Never has so much ingenuity been invested in a cause as futile and often cynical as the campaign to assert Mr. Hiss' innocence. The investigation has been made by people who rushed to judgment on his behalf, embracing him as an emblem of the innocence of any "idealism" on the left and regarding his "persecution" as vindication of their anti-communism.

Mr. Chambers illustrated the ad-

monition that all rising is by a winding staircase. His tortured journey was from left to right, from the most secular politics, communism, to a non-denominational Christianity; from the shadows of conspiracy to the spotlight of controversy. He was a man of urbanity who spent his final years with his wife in rural solitude. It is a terrible thing to be treated as an abstraction. Both men were so treated when they came to be considered — by a narcissistic minority of a generation — as symbols of an entire generation's divisions.

Mr. Hiss was Harvard Law, aide to Justice Holmes, member of a Boston law firm with the name of Choate in its title, successful diplomat. At the time of his fall, when he swore he had never known Mr. Chambers, he was head of the Carnegie Endowment for World Peace. Tall, thin, well tailored and elegant in manner, he was, to those who imprudently sprang to his defense, a symbol of cosmopolitanism under siege from Yahoo.

Portly and rumped, with a disreputable past and too much intensity for a drawing room, Mr. Chambers was completely inelegant. But he had two advantages: the truth, and Mr.

Chambers' ruinous arrogance in a bluff that Mr. Chambers called. The victory of Mr. Chambers was costly, however. It has been said that an intellectual hatred is the most vicious. The torments of it were directed against Mr. Chambers because discrediting him was considered useful to a political agenda — establishing America's past and Russia's innocence.

As a young man Mr. Chambers worshipped a God that failed, the myth of collective salvation through political action. His lasting legacy, indeed his triumph, was that most solitary of things, an act of sustained introspection. His extraordinary memoir "Witness" is, although the product of a quite different temperament, comparable in depth and power to the memoir of another American alienated from his times, "The Education of Henry Adams."

The magnificent prose of Mr. Chambers is at times too charged with passion for contemporary sensibilities. Adams is less unrelenting. The Adams pain was a product of an incurable sense of emotional disconnection from his times. The Chambers prose of pain, almost rising to poetry, derived from the 20th-century disease of misplaced engagement.

"Witness" was published in 1952, when another American was starting a political journey less dramatic but, in its outcome, momentous. Ronald Reagan read "Witness" and, 30 years later, could quote the passage describing an epiphany: Mr. Chambers contemplating the delicate convolutions of his daughter's ear and saying: "No, this is not the result of a chance aggregation of atoms; it requires design, and that means God."

Mr. Chambers writes about another person's awakening from dogmatic slumbers. A German diplomat in Moscow had been well disposed toward the communists, until one night. In what Mr. Chambers called five annihilating words, the diplomat's daughter said: "One night he heard screams." The great political literature of our time, from Orwell and Koestler and Chambers through Solzhenitsyn and beyond, makes us hear the screams.

The Chambers book is an unrivaled account of the costs of the totalitarian temptation. When he died, Arthur Koestler said, "The witness is gone, the testimony will stand."

Today the West is unevenly divided between those of us who are and most persons who are not preoccupied, even obsessed, by the fact that the stakes of politics were forever transformed by the corruption in our century of the radical evil of totalitarianism, and by the need to make anti-totalitarianism the touchstone of all politics. To us, Whittaker Chambers, a gracious man (tortured in and by the blinding grace of painful truthfulness, led a life worth honoring.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Reagan and Chambers

In response to the report "Reagan Honors Converted Spy With U.S. Medal" (Feb. 23):

By announcing that he will bestow the Medal of Freedom on Whittaker Chambers, President Reagan has debased what was otherwise a worthy award and demonstrated his rigid desire to return to an earlier era of which-hunting, random persecution and denial of civil liberties.

Whittaker Chambers' service to America consisted of denouncing a senior public servant, Alger Hiss, for his foolish mistake years earlier of sympathizing with the Communist Party. By so doing Mr. Chambers terminated the valuable career of Mr. Hiss, who was never accused — even by Mr. Chambers — of having in any way compromised his country.

The canonization of Mr. Chambers, himself a former Communist and unstable, cannot serve any purpose other than to glorify a disgraceful period in American history when

### right-wing crackpots led by Senator Joe McCarthy trampled on basic freedoms. What President Reagan demonstrates by his symbolic act is nostalgia for an era of vindictiveness and demagoguery.

ELWOOD A. RICKLESS, London.

### The Law of Kuwait

In his report "Class in Kuwait Attacks the United Arab Emirates" (Feb. 22), Richard Harwood stated that at the time of the recent bombings in Kuwait the ultimate punishment for such acts was capital punishment. He then alleged that a new penalty was decreed on Dec. 25, 1983, sentencing limb amputation. This is totally unfounded. Under Kuwaiti law the penalty for such crimes remains unchanged, namely, capital punishment.

GHAZI EL-RAYES, Ambassador, Embassy of Kuwait, London.

هكزمن الاصل







NYSE Most Actives			
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,000,000	115.00	114.00
AT&T	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
GE	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
AMT	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
GO	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
MSFT	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
INTL	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
DIS	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
W	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
BA	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
GM	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
MS	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
DUK	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
CVX	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
PG	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
MRK	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
UNION	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
WAL	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
AMT	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
GO	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
MSFT	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
INTL	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
DIS	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
W	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
BA	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
GM	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
MS	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
DUK	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
CVX	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
PG	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
MRK	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
UNION	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
WAL	1,000,000	105.00	104.00

Dow Jones Averages			
Index	Open	High	Low
Indust.	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Transp.	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Utilities	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
NYSE	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00

NYSE Index			
Index	Open	High	Low
Indust.	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Transp.	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Utilities	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
NYSE	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00

NYSE Diaries			
Index	Open	High	Low
Indust.	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Transp.	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Utilities	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
NYSE	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00

AMEX Diaries			
Index	Open	High	Low
Indust.	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Transp.	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Utilities	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
NYSE	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00

NASDAQ Index			
Index	Open	High	Low
Indust.	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Transp.	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Utilities	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
NYSE	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00

AMEX Most Actives			
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,000,000	115.00	114.00
AT&T	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
GE	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
AMT	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
GO	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
MSFT	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
INTL	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
DIS	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
W	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
BA	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
GM	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
MS	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
DUK	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
CVX	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
PG	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
MRK	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
UNION	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
WAL	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
AMT	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
GO	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
MSFT	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
INTL	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
DIS	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
W	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
BA	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
GM	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
MS	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
DUK	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
CVX	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
PG	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
MRK	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
UNION	1,000,000	105.00	104.00
WAL	1,000,000	105.00	104.00

AMEX Stock Index			
Index	Open	High	Low
Indust.	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Transp.	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Utilities	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
NYSE	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00

## New York Stocks End Day Mixed

NEW YORK — New York Stock Exchange prices finished mixed Wednesday, as a lack of interest in the close from a mid-afternoon rally.

Oil stocks were among the gainers, and analysts attributed that in part to rumors of potential takeover or merger bids.

The government also reported that its main component of future economic growth, the strength of the economy, was in a positive indication of future corporate earnings potential.

But concern about high interest rates continued to pressure stock prices in the absence of concrete action to curb the size of the federal budget deficits.

The market, which had risen sharply Monday only to fall by an even greater amount on Tuesday, has been buffeted by changing perceptions of whether Congress and the White House will agree on a way to cut the deficits.

Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker called on Congress to reduce budget deficits quickly to avoid a risky "atmosphere of crisis in the financial markets and elsewhere." He told the Senate Budget Committee that the "risks arise mainly from our own actions or inactions."

## Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 3 p.m. 75,400,000  
Prev. 3 p.m. Vol. 74,900,000  
Prev. Consolidated Close 107,400,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Close
115.00	114.00	IBM	3.20	2.8%	15.0	115.00	114.00	114.50
105.00	104.00	AT&T	2.00	1.9%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	GE	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	AMT	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	GO	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	MSFT	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	INTL	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	DIS	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	W	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	BA	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	GM	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	MS	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	DUK	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	CVX	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	PG	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	MRK	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	UNION	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	WAL	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	AMT	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	GO	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	MSFT	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	INTL	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	DIS	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	W	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	BA	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	GM	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	MS	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	DUK	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	CVX	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	PG	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	MRK	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	UNION	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	WAL	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Close
115.00	114.00	IBM	3.20	2.8%	15.0	115.00	114.00	114.50
105.00	104.00	AT&T	2.00	1.9%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	GE	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	AMT	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	GO	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	MSFT	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	INTL	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	DIS	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	W	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	BA	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	GM	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	MS	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	DUK	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	CVX	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	PG	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	MRK	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	UNION	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	WAL	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	AMT	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	GO	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	MSFT	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	INTL	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	DIS	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	W	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	BA	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	GM	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	MS	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	DUK	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	CVX	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	PG	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	MRK	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50
105.00	104.00	UNION	1.50	1.4%	15.0	105.00	104.00	104.50</



Tel.: 747-12-85 - Telex: 613395.







# Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Open	Close
29 1/4	29 1/4	3M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	4M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	5M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	6M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	7M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	8M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	9M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	10M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	11M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	12M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	13M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	14M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	15M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	16M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	17M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	18M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	19M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	20M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	21M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	22M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	23M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	24M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	25M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	26M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	27M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	28M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	29M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	30M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	31M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	32M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	33M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	34M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	35M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	36M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	37M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	38M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	39M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	40M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	41M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	42M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	43M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	44M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	45M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	46M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	47M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	48M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	49M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	50M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	51M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	52M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	53M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	54M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	55M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	56M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	57M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	58M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	59M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	60M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	61M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	62M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	63M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	64M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	65M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	66M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	67M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	68M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	69M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	70M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	71M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	72M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	73M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	74M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	75M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	76M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	77M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	78M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	79M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	80M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	81M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	82M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	83M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	84M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	85M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	86M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	87M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	88M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	89M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	90M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	91M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	92M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	93M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	94M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	95M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	96M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	97M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	98M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	99M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
29 1/4	29 1/4	100M	4.00	11.2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4

## COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profit, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Australia	Sweden
<b>CRA</b>	<b>Swab-Scania</b>
Year Revenue: 1983 1,100, 1982 1,000	Year Revenue: 1983 2,000, 1982 1,800
Profit: 1983 100, 1982 80	Profit: 1983 150, 1982 120
Per Share: 1983 1.0, 1982 0.8	Per Share: 1983 1.5, 1982 1.2
Div. Yld.: 1983 1.0, 1982 0.8	Div. Yld.: 1983 1.5, 1982 1.2
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>Swiss Bank Corp.</b>	<b>Penney (J.C.)</b>
Year Revenue: 1983 1,000, 1982 900	Year Revenue: 1983 1,000, 1982 900
Profit: 1983 100, 1982 80	Profit: 1983 100, 1982 80
Per Share: 1983 1.0, 1982 0.8	Per Share: 1983 1.0, 1982 0.8
Div. Yld.: 1983 1.0, 1982 0.8	Div. Yld.: 1983 1.0, 1982 0.8
<b>Japan</b>	<b>Stevens (J.P.)</b>
<b>Shiseido</b>	Year Revenue: 1983 1,000, 1982 900
Year Revenue: 1983 1,000, 1982 900	Profit: 1983 100, 1982 80
Profit: 1983 100, 1982 80	Per Share: 1983 1.0, 1982 0.8
Per Share: 1983 1.0, 1982 0.8	Div. Yld.: 1983 1.0, 1982 0.8
Div. Yld.: 1983 1.0, 1982 0.8	
<b>Toyoko Kogyo</b>	
Year Revenue: 1983 1,000, 1982 900	
Profit: 1983 100, 1982 80	
Per Share: 1983 1.0, 1982 0.8	
Div. Yld.: 1983 1.0, 1982 0.8	

## Granville Has Hong Kong Uses \$128 Million Bond, Bearish View Tax Increase, to Ease Budget Deficit

(Continued from Page 7)

HONG KONG — Hong Kong Wednesday announced plans for a bond issue of 1 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$128 million) and an increase of two percentage points in corporate and personal income taxes to help fund a budget deficit for the year ending March 31 of 3.3 billion dollars.

The measures, contained in a budget speech by the colony's financial secretary, John Bremridge, were greeted calmly by financial analysts, who said the proposed rise in taxes to 18% percent for corporations and 17 percent for individuals would not impede investment in Hong Kong. It is hoped that the increases, effective April 1, will bring in an extra 1.5 billion dollars.

Similarly, merchant bankers predicted that the bond issue, the government's first borrowing since 1975, will be well received by local banking institutions.

Mr. Bremridge said the terms of the bond would probably be similar to the 1975 borrowing that was tendered with a five-year maturity.

Bankers said institutions are eager to seek up Hong Kong dollar liquidity. A director of the banking division of Schroders Chartered Asia Ltd., Michael Palin, said: "There is no problem with the amount of the bond. It all comes down to the pricing but even if it is fine, I am sure there will be takers."

Interbank lending rates rose sharply in late trading in response to news of the bond. Dealers said the overnight rate jumped to 9 percent after trading in a range between 2 and 6 percent. This compared with Tuesday's close of 2 percent. The key three-month rate was higher at 8 1/4 percent against an early 7 1/4 percent and Tuesday's 7 1/4 percent close.

Mr. Bremridge said the budget deficit of 3.3 billion dollars, although higher than previously estimated, was lower than the deficit of 3.5 billion Hong Kong dollar in the previous fiscal year.

He estimated general revenue and expenditure at 30.3 billion dollars and 33.6 billion dollars, respectively, against his earlier forecasts of 32.3 billion dollars and 35.5 billion dollars.

A major reason for the 2-billion-dollar drop in the revenue estimate was lower-than-expected land revenue of 2.7 billion dollars, Mr. Bremridge said. In addition, slower-than-expected spending on capital works projects and an increase in development loan revenue depressed the expenditure estimate.

Also included in Mr. Bremridge's budget proposals was a plan to combat avoidance of the profits tax. Analysts said such a crack-

down may alter the corporate strategy of many companies which have large overseas interests.

Mr. Bremridge said he was reluctant to alter the U.S. dollar-linked rate of the Hong Kong unit, pegged at 7.80 last October. Since then, he said, interest rates had decreased while the Hong Kong dollar money supply had risen.

"These trends underline a recovery of confidence in the currency and its basic stability," Mr. Bremridge added.

Dealers, however, noted some switching into the U.S. dollar from the local unit after Mr. Bremridge's speech.

Mr. Bremridge said Hong Kong's gross domestic product, the total output of goods and services minus income from operations abroad, should grow by just over 6 percent in 1984.

### French Wholesale Prices Up

PARIS — French industrial wholesale prices rose 1.4 percent in January, according to provisional, seasonally adjusted figures. The increase came after upwardly revised figures showed a 0.9 percent rise in December. In the year to January, wholesale prices rose a provisional 16.2 percent.

## Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Feb. 29

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
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SPORTS

# Child Prodigy Lifts Land of Giants

By Gordon Edes  
Los Angeles Times Service

KURJILA, Bulgaria—They are called the Rodopi, bumpy mountains that have spawned myths and legends. It was in the Rodopi, in ancient times when this land was known as Thrace, that the pharaohs roamed with his enchanting lyre.

The land is now called Bulgaria, at the mythical Orpheus is remembered. Beside a two-lane mountain road he stands with lyre in hand, an unmarked bronze statue high above the Arda River, high above this industrial town of 30,000 about 35 miles from a Greek border.

In Kurjila another legend is budding, that of a child with seemingly magical powers. He is a waiflike 5-foot-11 and 123½ pounds (155 lbs) and 55.90 kilograms, but at 16 he performs feats of almost superhuman strength.

At 14, Naim Suleimanov won the world junior weight lifting championship. At 15, he set a world record in the clean and jerk in his class with a lift of 352½ pounds. Naimurkhan, a national coach, is among those who swear they have seen Suleimanov lift far more in training—a mind-boggling 374½, more than triple his body weight. Only one man in the world has lifted triple body weight overhead—1972, it was won by medals in the 1972, bright-eyed, curly-haired and slender Suleimanov.

Bulgaria has produced a disproportionate number of world-class weight lifters from a population of slightly more than 8 million. Since 1972, it has won 19 medals in the Olympic lifting, second only to the Soviet Union's 21.

But Suleimanov is more than just another product of the assembly line. "He is a wonder child," said Boris Blagov, one of Bulgaria's greatest lifters, a short, powerful man with a flat nose and a shy grin. "There will be nothing to stop him." Barring injury, Suleimanov will be in Los Angeles for the Olympics in July.

"I don't know, he might be a five-time Olympic champion, a five-time world champion," said

his coach, Enver Tulumov. "There has been no occurrence like this in the history of sports."

The 20th century has come to Kurjila, with its high-rise tenements and military base just down the street from the Arda Sports Club. But Suleimanov, the son of a miner, was born in Pichar, one of many mountain villages in which life's rhythms have been unchanged for generations. When Suleimanov was 3, the family moved to Monastirgrad, a larger village just outside Kurjila. It was there, in school, that Tulumov found him.

"It is my job, wherever I go," Tulumov said. "I look for boys who have the ability to do something."

Tulumov works with Suleimanov in the Arda's weight room. Suleimanov had completed his training for that recent day but came out to do a little lifting for a photographer. "These are the very model weights that he will use in the Olympics," Tulumov said proudly. "They are American-produced."

Tulumov, 42, is a lifter of modest skills who has been a coach for 18 years. But over his head he has a pupil like Suleimanov, whom he discovered in the fall of 1978 when the boy was 11.

"For two years," Tulumov said, "we had him under a course in overall physical training—swimming, gymnastics, athletics and football—to create his overall development."

"When he was 13 we gave him more specialized training, with very light weights. The weight increased each year, together with the development of his body. We have here in town good doctors who monitor and supervise his training methods against his targets in training."

"When he started, he was 115 centimeters tall (3-foot-9) and weighed 25 kilos (55 pounds). Now he is at 152 centimeters; you'd better say 155 centimeters, otherwise he'll be hurt. He's very touchy in that respect."

"He's very good-natured, noble in character and very friendly. He's hard-working in both his intellectual and physical development. He's far ahead of children his age."

But still a child. As with other Eastern bloc countries, Bulgaria

starts its athletes young and leaves little to chance in its pursuit of prodigies.

To preschools, 3-year-olds are tested in a number of physical activities—the 30-meter run, throwing a small ball, the long jump, throwing a 1-kilo ball and running as far as possible without stopping. Data from detailed performance charts are submitted to the Central Institute for Sport and Physical Culture. There are competitions among the preschools, on both the local and national level.

Bulgaria's little girls dream of becoming rhythmic gymnasts. Golden Girls, as the national team is known. And little boys? Soccer, of course, and basketball, but if they hope to join the elite there is only weight lifting.

To many in the world beyond Bulgaria, Suleimanov is an unnatural phenomenon, a village urchin transformed into one of the world's strongest men. Many U.S. weightlifting officials, including Harvey Newsum, coach of the U.S. Olympic team, have a cause for it: drugs, anabolic steroids or other tissue-building substances.

Nurkhan, a two-time gold medal winner and now a coach with the Bulgarian national team, sat at a chess table at a training center in Sofia and listened impassively as a reporter recounted the suspicions that Suleimanov and other Bulgarian lifters enhance their strength with chemicals.

"It's always so," he said. "When you are at the top, all sorts of things are said about you. I've read the accusations. These things have nothing to do with the truth at all. I categorically deny our sporting people use forbidden drugs."

So what is the Bulgarian secret? "We are known for the fact that we are harder-working than the rest of the world's lifters," Nurkhan said. "We practice more. Actually, the secret of our methodology is we train to the very last day."

Blagov, who had a light-heavyweight gold medal taken away from him after he was disqualified for using drugs in 1976, has moved up to the middle-heavyweight category, which he is dominating. He said he works out for 2½

hours twice a day. Even up to five days before a competition, Blagov said, he lifts 100 percent of the weight he will attempt in the competition.

Suleimanov's training is not as rigorous. According to Tulumov, Suleimanov lifts once a day for about three hours, hoisting a daily total of 10 to 15 tons. U.S. lifters are often counseled not to do heavy lifting before the age of 16.

"We don't deny Suleimanov's talents; obviously, the kid has something," said Athanas Ormanov, regional chairman for physical culture and sport in Kurjila. "But apart from his natural talents, we must say we feel he is a product of good methodology."

"The proof is that we started him as an early age. If the methodology was wrong and the instruction rushed, there could have been physical trauma, serious deformities."

Might they be burning out Suleimanov? "The doctors say it is not dangerous for him to be doing this," said Tulumov.

At 14, he was held out of the world senior championships for a year, Tulumov said, "because we wanted to shelter him from emotional and physical trauma, and not to exhaust him psychologically. Our doctors say he can appear in one major competition a year at his age, and we obeyed their orders."

Asked to compare Bulgarian methods with those of lifters in the United States, Blagov said, "I think the heavy athletes in the U.S. don't take lifting very seriously."

Said Nurkhan: "If the Americans come to us, we'd be only too glad to help them as much as we can."

Nurkhan predicts Bulgarian lifters will win three to five gold medals this summer.

Over dinner, Ormanov said: "My daughter is tall and slim. She should be interested in volleyball. But because of Suleimanov, she's interested in weight lifting."

"We can hardly stand the enthusiasm of the young boys who want to be weight lifters. That's how we arrived at the conclusion that in some years' time there will be many other Suleimanovs."

Indeed, there already is another



Naim Suleimanov

—Suleimanov's younger brother Muharem, 14, who is expected to enter his first competition later this year.

Tulumov, who had been listening quietly, said with some emotion: "Suleimanov has been working with me for six years now. I have spent more time with him than my own children. What I feel toward my children, I feel toward him."

"How could I expose him to such a thing as drugs, when I would not do that to my own child? In Los Angeles, you will have a chance to prove this to yourself."

A country is counting on it.

# U.S. Court Bars NFL From Halting Future Shifts by Franchises

**The Associated Press**  
SAN FRANCISCO—A federal appeals court, holding that the National Football League violated antitrust laws by conspiring to keep the Raiders from moving from Oakland to Los Angeles, ruled late Tuesday that the league has no power to block any future franchise moves.

But the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in its 3-1 decision upholding a federal court in Los Angeles, delayed its decision on whether the NFL must pay the Raiders and the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum almost \$49 million in damages awarded by a jury.

Although conceding that the NFL is "a unique business organization to which it is difficult to apply antitrust rules," the three-judge panel's majority concluded that the lower court had correctly applied federal antitrust laws. And the appellate court said the six-judge panel had sufficient evidence to decide that the NFL had conspired to restrain trade in its attempt to block the Raiders' move to Los Angeles.

"We believe antitrust principles are sufficiently flexible to account for the NFL's structure," the court said.

The ruling was another victory for the Raiders and Al Davis, the managing general partner who has worked for several years to overturn the NFL's Rule 4.3, which requires a two-thirds majority approval of the league's 28 team owners before a franchise can be moved.

The owners had voted, 22-0 with five abstentions, to prevent Davis from moving the Raiders. But he went ahead with the move before the 1982 season, after joining the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum in the antitrust suit against the NFL. The team won the Super Bowl last January during its second season in Los Angeles.

But the NFL said in a statement released in New York: "The 2-1 split among the 9th Circuit panel emphasizes the need for Supreme Court clarification on the fundamental question of how antitrust laws should be applied to sports leagues. Accordingly, we intend to take this case to the Supreme Court."

The NFL contended on appeal that it is a single entity rather than 28 franchises and should be considered as such under antitrust laws.

But the court said Rule 4.3 of the NFL bylaws is, on its face, an agreement to control, if not prevent, competition among the NFL teams through territorial divisions. The court said there was "ample evidence" for the jury to decide that the rule blunted competition to such an extent that any benefits to the league as a whole were outweighed.

Competition was harmed, the court said, because the exclusive territories granted to franchises insulated each team from competition within the NFL and thus allowed monopoly prices. The rule also foreclosed free competition from other cities that want an NFL franchise, the court said.

On May 7, 1983, a jury found the NFL violated Sherman antitrust statutes requiring "good faith and fair dealing."

Just over a month after that decision, the same panel decided the Raiders and the Coliseum were entitled to damages of \$11.5 million and \$4.8 million, respectively. Because damages are trebled under antitrust laws, the total award against the NFL amounted to \$48.9 million.

The majority decision Tuesday was written by Judge Blaine Anderson and joined by Judge Dorothy Kennedy.

Judge Spencer Williams agreed with the NFL's argument that it is a single entity and as such is not subject to antitrust law.

# Olympians LaFontaine and Flatley Skate Into the Islander Fold

By George Vecsey  
New York Times Service

HICKSVILLE, New York—As Mike Bossy glided around the practice rink, he glanced into the bleachers and commented: "I've never seen so many adults here. Must be something going on."

Bossy's practiced eye told him many of the 30 adults in the Canisius Park rink were hockey officials and reporters there to watch every little nuance of the first practice of Pat LaFontaine and Pat Flatley with the New York Islanders.

All the players—not just the state Bossy and Ken Morrow, the Olympian of four years ago—seemed well aware that these two Olympians might provide a jolt to a team seeking a fifth straight National Hockey League championship.

No other sport has quite the same late-season infusion of talent.

ready to step in and play, as hockey does after each winter Olympics. Basketball and football tap their college fans systems in the off-season, blend in minor leagues when they are ready or needed, but hockey can count on a flow of North American players once every four years at the end of February.

The Islander pipeline was carefully maintained in recent years. General Manager Bill Torrey and his staff drafted Flatley, a hard-driving forward, in the 1982 amateur draft and then selected LaFontaine, a high-scoring center, in the 1983 draft. The assumption was always that they would report at the end of February, 1984. Monday they arrived, right on schedule.

Morrow, who joined the Islanders after playing for the United States team that won the Olympic gold medal in 1980, could enjoy his nostalgia to the extent that neither

new player is a defenseman. "I was just trying to remember what it was like," he said. "I was so nervous, things just went by. I remember getting off a plane and going out to practice, just hoping to get time on the ice. The first week, everything's hectic for them."

The last year has been hectic for both. Flatley went from the University of Wisconsin to the Canadian Olympic team that finished fourth at Sarajevo. LaFontaine went from Verdun in the top junior league in Canada to the U.S. team that finished seventh.

Monday they both went through the obligatory meet-the-press show at the Nassau Coliseum before they could have the release of their first professional workout. Flatley wore his new uniform, No. 8, and smiled as Torrey explained, "Pat has always worn No. 26. No. 8 is really 2 and 6 for those of you who don't function well in the morning."

Torrey joked that he had considered letting the Islanders' No. 26, Dave Langevin, and Flatley go into a locked room to see who emerged with the number. That might have produced one for this and a mutual admiration society. Flatley gained notoriety at the Olympics for running into an official and being ejected from a game.

"Didn't do it, didn't do it," Flatley said with a smile.

Flatley, a 6-foot-2-inch (1.88-meter) wing from Toronto, has a reputation for working hard in the corners. Torrey likened him to John Tonelli and Bobby Nystrom, which means Flatley plays the Islander style of hockey.

LaFontaine, who was able to claim his favorite number, 16, barely lived up to his advertised height of 5-10, and his age, 19. He will live with a family on Long Island, just as he had lived with a family in Verdun while playing in the Quebec Major Junior league last season.

After the U.S. team faltered in Sarajevo, there were comments from Lou Vairo, the coach, that some of his players were "afraid to go home." LaFontaine said he had felt "no shame from within or without."

"My reception was good," he said. "People were excited that I was part of the Olympics. Sure, it would have been great to win the gold but the entire experience was great, not just the two weeks. I have fond memories of beating the Soviet team on tour. People understood. We just hit a slump at the wrong time."

Now the two youngsters switch from representing their countries to playing for the most successful sports team of the 1980s, a team that has won four straight titles since Ken Morrow came home with his gold.

"I remember the first day I reported here," Morrow said. "I heard about some teams making it rough on newcomers, but these are a great bunch of guys. They all made me feel welcome."

Morrow remembered Dave Lewis, a defenseman popular with fans

and teammates, greeting him on March 1, 1980. A week later, Lewis was gone with Billy Harris for Butch Goring in Torrey's nearly annual March shakedown.

"He also remembered his first game, on home ice against Detroit. I took a penalty my first shift and the Red Wings scored a power-play goal and we lost the game. I remember wondering what the players and the fans and the press thought of me."

Morrow now guesses that opponents "dumped the puck in my corner" to test him. "Just the way quarterbacks always test a rookie cornerback."

"Jean Potvin tells me they did the same thing to Bobby Orr in his first year," Morrow continued. "You always want to see how good a new guy is."

The two Olympians handled themselves nicely against the sparring, tripping and holding tactics of the dreaded New York news media Monday morning. For their reward, they got to practice with the Islanders in the afternoon. The long wait was over; they were now professionals.

Their first real test was to come Wednesday night in Winnipeg.

# Belgian International Gerets Is Said to Admit Soccer Bribe

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
BRUSSELS—The Brussels public prosecutor's office said Wednesday that officials and players of two top Belgian soccer clubs arranged bribes to fix the match that gave Standard Liege the 1981-82 Belgian League championship.

A spokesman said Eric Gerets, captain of the national team and Standard's captain in 1981-82, and two Standard officials had admitted paying a bribe of 420,000 francs (about \$7,800) to the Waterschei team to secure victory in that season's decisive final match. He said a Waterschei player had also admitted his club received the money.

The police source said Standard trainer Raymond Goethals had asked Roger Petit, the club chairman, to give Gerets the money and that Gerets had given it to Waterschei just before the match, which Standard won, 3-1, to clinch the title.

Gerets, now with Italy's A.C. Milan, was detained by police Tuesday afternoon when he arrived here for Wednesday night's friendly match between Belgium and West Germany. Coach Guy Thys said that Gerets, released early Wednesday and since then under sedation, had dropped out of the team for the West Germany match.

No formal charges were made against Gerets, the police spokesman said. Fixing sports matches is not illegal under Belgian law, but the national soccer union can impose stiff penalties.

Bribery was first suspected when a magistrate—investigating a separate case of alleged illicit transfer payments for Belgian soccer players—discovered in Standard's accounts unexplained payments to Gerets, the spokesman said.

Earlier this month, banker Eddy Wauters, chairman of the first-division club Antwerp F.C., and former soccer international Joseph Junio were charged with tax fraud in the transfers case.

Louis Wauters, president of the Belgian Football Federation, called the timing of Gerets's questioning "simply inadmissible." He said Gerets was due to return to Italy on Sunday and that police could have waited until after Wednesday's match.

(Reuters, UPI)

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Boston	43	24	1
Philadelphia	42	25	2
New York	39	28	5
New Jersey	39	28	6
Washington	29	38	14
Central Division			
Minneapolis	34	34	1
Detroit	34	34	2
St. Louis	32	36	3
Chicago	22	46	14
Cleveland	22	46	15
Indiana	18	50	16
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Utah	34	34	1
San Antonio	32	36	2
Kansas City	32	36	3
Denver	25	43	7
San Diego	25	43	8
Houston	22	46	14
Pacific Division			
Los Angeles	34	34	1
Portland	32	36	2
Seattle	30	38	3
Phoenix	27	41	4
Golden State	27	41	5
San Diego	20	48	14
Tuesday's Standings			
Washington 1st, Indiana 2nd, Boston 3rd, Philadelphia 4th, New York 5th, New Jersey 6th, Chicago 7th, Detroit 8th, St. Louis 9th, Minneapolis 10th, San Antonio 11th, Dallas 12th, Phoenix 13th, Portland 14th, Utah 15th, Denver 16th, Kansas City 17th, Cleveland 18th, Houston 19th, San Diego 20th, Seattle 21st, Golden State 22nd, Sacramento 23rd, Los Angeles 24th, Milwaukee 25th, New Orleans 26th, Memphis 27th, Orlando 28th, Charlotte 29th, Washington 30th, Philadelphia 31st, New York 32nd, New Jersey 33rd, Chicago 34th, Detroit 35th, St. Louis 36th, Minneapolis 37th, San Antonio 38th, Dallas 39th, Phoenix 40th, Portland 41st, Utah 42nd, Denver 43rd, Kansas City 44th, Cleveland 45th, Houston 46th, San Diego 47th, Seattle 48th, Golden State 49th, Sacramento 50th, Los Angeles 51st, Milwaukee 52nd, New Orleans 53rd, Memphis 54th, Orlando 55th, Charlotte 56th, Washington 57th, Philadelphia 58th, New York 59th, New Jersey 60th, Chicago 61st, Detroit 62nd, St. Louis 63rd, Minneapolis 64th, San 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